



# DAILY REPORT

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ASEAN OFFICIALS HOLD MEETING ON KAMPUCHEA ISSUE

BK161512 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] ASEAN senior officials are meeting in Kuala Lumpur to consider new initiatives for ASEAN's search for a political solution to the Kampuchean issue. The officials will, during their 2-day meeting, look for ways to achieve the joint ASEAN appeal for Kampuchean independence issued by their foreign ministers in September. In their joint appeal, the ministers had said the central issue in the Kampuchean issue was the survival of the Kampuchean nation and the restoration of its independence and sovereignty. The foreign ministers of Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand, and the Philippines had also called on Vietnam and the five prominent members of the UN Security Council as well as other [word indistinct] concerned to join them in intensifying efforts to achieve a just solution in which Kampuchea can emerge once again as an independent and sovereign nation.

OFFICIAL VIEWS RELATIONS OF JAPAN, U.S., ASEAN

BK191459 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Malaysia says the trilateral relations of Japan, the United States, and ASEAN will have a positive impact on international cooperation as well as the world political environment. This is because the world is in need of ideas and encouragement from a successful international relationship and cooperation.

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir said the total breakdown of the North-South dialogue as the (?intensification) of East-West rivalry, had caused serious problems in the world system. The trilateralism among the three entities will be an example to the world as it has all the potential of success. He said common interests in various fields [word indistinct] to free enterprise system.

Mr Abdul Kadir notes that Japan and the United States are the two largest ASEAN trading partners. They are also the largest sources of investment in the region. Japan has channeled a great deal of assistance to ASEAN member countries while ASEAN's trade with the United States has already exceeded that with the EEC. The deputy minister is confident that a strong trilateral bond will turn out to be a successful example of interregional and North-South cooperation, if it is properly developed. He was speaking at a regional seminar in Kuala Lumpur on trilateralism in Asia.

ASEAN Concern Over PRC Arming

BK191515 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] ASEAN is concerned over the U.S. desire to incorporate China in its scheme of strategic defenses. Deputy Foreign Minister Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir said apart from the questionable value of having China as a partner in the strategic defenses, ASEAN countries are worried by the arming of China with modern equipment. He hit out at American policymakers for accepting the notion that China can over time play the role of the (?sole) restraining power against Soviet and Vietnamese ambitions in South-east Asia. This will enable the United States to increase its forces and defense commitments in Europe, Central America, and West Asia.

Opening the regional seminar in Kuala Lumpur on U.S.-Japan-ASEAN trilateralism in Asia, Mr Abdul Kadir said Japan too may have its views about the value of the China card in America's strategic thinking.



ACTIVISTS FROM 4 ASEAN COUNTRIES ON HUMAN RIGHTS

BK191415 Jakarta JAKARTA POST in English 10 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP) -- A group of human rights activists from four ASEAN countries have urged their governments to improve their human rights records. In a declaration made public Friday, the Regional Council on Human Rights in Asia said the governments have failed to fully ratify the International Covenants on Human Rights and the protocols of the United Nations. The document was released to coincide with the commemoration of the International Human Rights Day.

The council, which held its first general meeting here this week, was formed in February 1982. The council members, mostly lawyers, have all come from Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand. However, its secretary general, Jose Diokno of the Philippines, said that eventually he expected to have members from the other Asian countries. The council chairman, Adnan Byung Nasution, is the former chairman of Indonesia's Legal Aid Foundation (LBH). Mr Diokno himself is former senator and now a leading opposition figure in his country.

Wretchedness, hunger, pain, suffering, and despair still engulf untold millions of Asians, the declaration stated. "These conditions prevent or retard the transformation of social, cultural, economic, and political institutions that denigrate human life and dignity, and retard the development of Asian people." The document entitled "Declaration of the Basic Duties of ASEAN People and Governments" was signed by 15 of the 22 members of the council. The other seven had not been able to attend the meeting.

Apart from the two figures, the other signatories are Yap Thiam Hien, Mulya Lubis, Arief Budiman, and Dawam Rahardjo from Indonesia; Rajamoorthy and Abdul Razak Ahmad from Malaysia; Samuel Occena and Abelardo Aportadera Jr from the Philippines; Thongbai Thongpao, Nipon Engtakun, Phichet Maolanon, and Wibun Khunphonglikhit from Thailand. Mr Thongpao, a journalist, sits in the council as vice chairman. It was on Mr. Yap's suggestion in 1981 that the council was formed, it was revealed Friday during the press conference to announce the declaration.

Meanwhile, Secretary General Jose W. Diokno, who is a noted Philippine opposition leader, revealed that the number of political prisoners throughout the region may not be less than 1,500. He also said this may even be a conservative estimate, as many others are either kept in secret places or listed as common criminals. "A large number are being detained without trial." Victims of extrajudicial killings and mysterious disappearances, on the other hand, was placed at the conservative estimate of 3,000 for the entire region. Mulya Lubis, LBH director, observed how the latter number is rapidly growing, especially with the current campaign against the persons suspected to be criminal elements by the authorities.

Mr Lubis said the general meeting itself had been going on without much publicity because it was meant as a private meeting and restricted to the members of the council only.

Former Vice President Adam Malik, representing the International Commission on International Humanitarian Issues, was presented with a copy of the declaration. The ASEAN Secretariat also received a copy of the declaration. In his brief address to council members, Adam Malik similarly pointed out that the solution for global sectoral problems such as the global economic and financial crisis, the nuclear arms race, income disparities and iniquities within countries, and the humanitarian issues cannot be considered apart from one another.

FORMER PRIME MINISTER REPRIMANDS NAKASONE

OW220505 Tokyo KYODO in English 0418 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 22 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone ended his first round of talks with party elders Thursday with a sharp reprimand from former Prime Minister Takeo Miki for losing the general election.

Miki, reminding Nakasone how he resigned from office after his Liberal-Democratic Party lost 16 seats in the 1979 general elections, challenged the prime minister to spell out his own responsibility for losing 36 seats in Sunday's polls, party sources said.

Nakasone spent 40 minutes with Miki at the latter's private residence in Tokyo in the first round of calls to party elders in a bid to mend a growing rift in the party. Nakasone followed his talks with Miki with a meeting with former Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi. He was scheduled to pay similar calls to former Prime Ministers Takeo Fukuda and Zenko Suzuki and former upper house Presidents Ken Yasui and Masatoshi Tokunaga later Thursday.

Nakasone responded to Miki's challenge by saying that he wants to unify the party and reshuffle top party executives, the sources said. Nakasone appealed to Miki for his cooperation in bringing about unity in the party by arguing that "no vacuum must be allowed" in the running of government, they said. Nakasone was non-committal to a Miki request to summon the LDP's supreme advisers for a meeting to discuss the post-election situation, the sources said.

EFFORTS BEGUN TO INCREASE LDP SEATS TO 262

OW211115 Tokyo KYODO in English 1106 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 21 KYODO -- The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party may increase its total membership to 262 in the House of Representatives and dominate the budget committee, it was reported Wednesday.

A top-ranking official of the conservative party said efforts are underway to recruit three more legislators to boost the party's strength to 262. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is scheduled to call on party elders Thursday to solicit their support in the formation of a new party executive and government lineup. Nakasone Wednesday apologized for his party's stunning setback in Sunday's general election and called for party unity to overcome any confrontation with the opposition camp in the legislature.

The LDP, which has been in power since 1955, seized 250 seats in the general election, down 36 from the 286 seats it held before voters went to the polls. It has since increased its members to 259, by recruiting independents.

The party official said the three additional persons likely to join the LDP soon will not include former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka and former parliamentary Vice Transport Minister Takayuki Sata, both found guilty in the Lockheed bribery trial.

An official of the New Liberal Club, the conservative opposition party, meanwhile, said none of its new lower house members planned to join the ruling party.

SOCIALIST DISCUSS ELECTION, STATUS OF SDF

OW220525 Tokyo KYODO in English 0445 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 22 KYODO -- The Japan Socialist Party decided Thursday to discuss in a party subcommittee views advocated by Chairman Masashi Ishibashi that the nation's Self-Defense Force is unconstitutional but legal. The No. 1 opposition party decided on the move at a central executive committee meeting held at the party headquarters here to sum up the party's results in Sunday's general election.

Ishibashi told the meeting that he has proposed the flexible SDF policy to recognize the SDF as a legal entity even though it violates the war-renouncing Constitution to promote the party's concrete action plans in the future. He also said his party should promote discussion on the flexible SDF policy in view of the party's coalition government scheme with No 2 opposition Komeito. Upon the proposal, the committee decided to take up the SDF policy for discussion at an intraparty subcommittee on action plans hereafter.

On the JSP's results in the election, Ishibashi said his party's victory has put the brakes on the party's long-term declining strength in Diet seats. Referring to the postwar lowest turnout of voters in the election, Ishibashi said this was attributed to abstention from voting by people critical of the Liberal-Democratic Party and the JSP must attract their votes in the next election. The committee also decided to enter consultations with other opposition parties to run an opposition unified candidate for prime minister at a special Diet session to be convened for nomination of prime minister.

The meeting decided to leave the question of appointment of the speaker and vice speaker of the lower house to the top party leadership. The party also decided to resume a party convention in late February next year to decide on action plans for next year.

1984 GNP EXPECTED TO RISE MORE THAN 4 PERCENT

OW211451 Tokyo KYODO in English 0713 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 21 KYODO -- Japan's gross national product (GNP) will increase more than 4 percent in fiscal 1984 as a result of expanding domestic demand and improving exports, two major private forecasters said Wednesday.

The Mitsubishi Economic Research Institute predicted that the nation's GNP, backed by brisk personal consumption, business investment and exports, will score an inflation-adjusted 4.7 percent growth in the next fiscal year starting April 1, 1984. The projected growth rate, an institute official said, compares to Mitsubishi's real growth projection of 4 percent and the government's target of 3.4 percent for the current fiscal year that ends in March.

The Bank of Tokyo forecast that Japan's GNP growth will accelerate from 3.4 percent in the current fiscal year to 4 percent in fiscal 1984 for similar and other reasons. The Economic Planning Agency reported Tuesday the country achieved a 6.2 percent annual rate growth in the second quarter (July-September) of fiscal 1983, ascertaining the government's growth target of 3.4 percent for the entire 1983 fiscal year. The Bank of Tokyo predicted that Japan's current account surplus will increase from an estimated 21.8 billion dollars in the current fiscal year to 24.5 billion dollars in fiscal 1984, although the basic balance of payments will total only 4.12 billion dollars in surplus due to a long-term capital deficit of 20.38 billion dollars.

Mitsubishi Institute, research arm of the leading Japanese conglomerate Mitsubishi Corp., put the fiscal 1984 current account surplus at 35.4 billion dollars, compared to an estimated 21.61 billion dollars in the current fiscal year. The institute had no projections on capital account. A Mitsubishi official forecast that the foreign exchange market will experience "fairly wild fluctuations of around 20 yen" during the next fiscal year, with the yen averaging 227.50 to the U.S. dollar, compared to the Bank of Tokyo's 226 yen. The Bank of Japan, the central bank, may lower the official discount rate by 0.5 percent to 4.5 percent per annum next spring, the Mitsubishi official forecast.

#### INDUSTRIES TO ENJOY BUSINESS UPTURN IN 1984

OW211449 Tokyo KYODO in English 1201 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 21 KYODO -- The nation's industries will enjoy a significant upturn in the first half of the next business year, a Ministry of Finance survey showed Wednesday.

The survey also showed that the industrial recovery has spread into material-related sectors as well as services. Equipment investment by small- and medium-sized companies has also picked up, it reported. Ministry officials said the survey predicted that the ordinary profits of all industrial sectors in the year to next March will increase 20.8 percent from a year before. This compared with a 19.5 percent increase forecast in the previous survey last August.

Profits in the half-year to next September will rise 21.9 percent over a year before, the ministry predicted in the survey report. It said sales will grow 2.1 percent in the 1983 business year and 5.3 percent in the first half of the 1984 business year.

Equipment investment by smaller enterprises, which had been forecast to drop 13.8 percent in the previous August survey, is now expected to increase 1.7 percent this business year and 10 percent for the first half of the next business year.

#### BANK GOVERNOR BLAMES YEN-DOLLAR DISPARITY ON U.S.

OW211431 Tokyo KYODO in English 0804 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 21 KYODO -- The yen-dollar disparity is chiefly of U.S. origin and the dollar's overvaluation has caused America's trade deficit, Bank of Japan Governor Haruo Maekawa said Wednesday.

"There is growing interpretation or judgement that the dollar is overvalued," he said. He added that high interest rates caused by the U.S. federal budget deficit are strengthening the dollar against the yen and other currencies. Japan's market-opening measures alone will not correct the yen-dollar disparity, the governor said at his final news conference of this year. Maekawa predicted that the United States will continue to suffer a trade deficit so long as the dollar remains strong in relation to other currencies.

The Japanese economy will continue to make "a slow recovery" next year, he forecast and expressed the hope such recovery will be made through a balanced expansion of domestic and external demand. The central bank head declined comment on the outcome of Sunday's general election in which the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party suffered a major setback. Maekawa said it is "necessary and desirable" for the government to draw up the fiscal 1984 budget that takes the well-being of the people into account.



REPORT URGES ODA, TRADE INVESTMENT EXPANSION

OW220933 Tokyo KYODO in English 0800 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 22 KYODO -- Japan should become "a bridge" between rich and poor countries though expansion of Official Development Assistance (ODA) and promotion of trade investments, an annual government report urged Thursday.

In an effort to bring about a favorable mechanism of mutual dependency between the north and the south, the report pointed out, Japan has to maintain cordial ties with other industrial states and fight protectionism, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said in the report. Additionally, the report stressed, the government should facilitate flows of international funds and take steps to alleviate the problems of debtor countries and least less developed countries (LLDCs).

Japan's economic assistance in 1982 fell 28.3 percent from the year-before level to 8.77 billion dollars, including 3.02 billion dollars in ODA, a 4.7 percent decrease. Although ODA on a bilateral basis grew 4.7 percent, the white paper on economic assistance said, financial assistance to international organizations dropped 28 percent in dollar value partly because the yen's value lost about 13 percent during the past year in relation to the dollar.

Private financial aid also sagged 36.7 percent to 5.72 billion dollars last year as Japan's exports to developing countries fell 9.3 percent to 62.4 billion dollars and imports from them dropped 9.7 percent to 76.1 billion dollars, thus reducing trade financing.

The MITI report noted that the nation's technical assistance, on the other hand, surged 4.4 percent to 350 million dollars, accounting for 11.7 percent of the total ODA. The Tokyo government has started extending technical aid in such fields as various "look east" programs, plant renovation schemes and joint research and development plans with developing countries, according to the report.

The white paper, tracing the root causes of the debt problem gripping Latin American countries, cited ballooning payments for imported crude oil, falling prices of raw materials, high interest rates and the worldwide recession among the major causes. Growing protectionism and sluggish demand for natural resources, caused in part by structural changes and technological innovation, are also hampering developing countries' efforts to recover from the business stagnation and develop their faltering economies, the report added. Under such circumstances, the report called on Japan to pay much more attention to developing countries than ever and increase its economic aid to those countries to become a bridge between the north and the south.

The government should make maximum efforts to extend money to international financial institutions without a delay and conduct its economic assistance "effectively and efficiently" via plant renovation and other programs, the report urged. MITI also said in the report that Japan should further improve its tariff system, ease import restrictions, expand export credits and facilitate imports of manufactured products through tax incentives. Japan should also take steps to help debtor countries and LLDCs whose battered economies have widened the North-South gap. Possible remedial steps will include rescheduling of debts, extension of commodity loans and purchases of products from LLDCs, and effective utilization of preferential duties, a ministry official said.



SOUTH ACCUSED OF FABRICATING INCIDENTS BY NORTH

SK211405 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, December 21 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today comments on the December 19 announcement of the South Korean puppet, Security Planning Board engaged in anti-communist plots [word indistinct] persons of three "settled [word indistinct] had rounded up.

Declaring that the "incident" advertised by the puppet clique is a (?drama) which, as in the past, was invented on a table of the notorious "Security Planning Board" in pursuit of a vicious political aim, the signed commentary says: We have nothing to do with it. It continues: It is an old game of the puppet clique to fake up an "incident" each time they find themselves in a tight corner to mislead public opinion and use it as a means of bridging over the crisis.

After causing the explosion in Rangoon, the Chon Tu-hwan clique are frantically carrying on an anti-DPRK campaign, shifting the blame on to us. But it is they who are isolated and [word indistinct]: Under these conditions the puppets are working hard to channel public opinion at home and abroad to anti-communism and impair the international prestige of our republic.

The "spying cases" over which the puppet clique are raising quite a row [words indistinct] the fabrication of the "case of intrusion of armed personnel into Tadaepo in Pusan" are an extension of such moves.

Announcing the three "spying cases", the puppets claimed that the "spies" had collected "information," tried to promote the "founding of the Peace Democratic Party" by winning over politicians and officers of the puppet army who were their classmates or fellow provincials and infiltrate into the puppet ruling circles and schemed to "overthrow the government" by "violence" stage by stage.

This is a sophism to represent the mounting anti-American, anti-fascist struggle of South Korean people and students as "one manipulated by the North behind the scenes" and justify the despicable anti-DPRK campaign for shifting on to us even the blame for the explosion at the "American Culture Center" in Taegu some time ago.

In other words, the puppets needed such false cases in order to lay at our door the blame for the political confusion and social unrest of South Korea caused by the brutal military terror rule and intensify the suppression of people under this pretext. The puppet clique must discard the foolish attempt to incite North-South confrontation by fabricating fictitious "cases" and use them as a means of the maintenance of power.

CHON'S ACTIONS IN VIETNAM WAR DENOUNCED

SK201541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 20 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an article titled "The Murderer Who Challenged the National Liberation Struggle as a Tool of U.S. Imperialism" ridiculing the foolish attempts of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to get mixed among the peoples of the new-emerging forces with a noisy outcry that they support "national self-determination" and so forth.

The bloody record of traitor Chon Tu-hwan who went to the battlefields of the Vietnam war provoked by the U.S. imperialists and brutally murdered people there strips bare to the world still today his true color as a heinous enemy of the peoples of the new-emerging forces, declares the signed article. It says:

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan volunteered to go to the Vietnam war for the U.S. imperialists and arrived there in November 1970 as the commander of the 29th Regiment of the "Paekma unit" of the puppet army.

His regiment was stationed in the Da Van area, Khanh Hoa. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan who had been summoned to the United States twice to be trained in man-killing tactics and turned into a dyed-in-the-wool lackey of U.S. imperialism, started a genocide as soon as he arrived in the area on the instructions of his masters. "Here you see no distinction between the front and the rear or between the army and civilian. All the places where you find yourselves are operational zones and all the people except you are Vietcongs. Kill them all." This was the first instructions given by him to his soldiers in Vietnam.

The genocide against defenceless people started with "a search operation." Traitor Chon Tu-hwan dragged out two old folks and one young man in a village and ordered them to be hanged, saying the young one was a Vietcong and the old men had given him a shelter. He did not allow their bodies to be removed for a whole week. This was the prelude to the bloodbath staged by traitor Chon Tu-hwan in Vietnam.

The Hon Chu massacre, known as "Bat No 25 operation," which continued for nine days from January 29, 1971, stripped stark naked his murderous color as a stooge of imperialism. Under the command of this murderer, the puppet "Paekma unit" men committed shocking murder: They threw children more than ten metres away, trampled underfoot old men who could not carry themselves, stabbed women with bayonets and dismembered young men. It was horrifying to behold the Hon Chu massacre of defenceless people committed by traitor Chon Tu-hwan under the pretext of wiping out Vietcongs, in which as many as 326 men and women were killed.

In June that year he murdered 227 defenceless people by the same brutal method in the "Bat No 27 operation." Countless are the bestialities perpetrated by traitor Chon Tu-hwan in Vietnam in a little more than one year. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a colonial lackey to the bone trained by the U.S. imperialists, who stoops to any infamy when his masters demand it.

Only recently he praised the U.S. imperialists' aggression on Grenada denounced by the whole world as "a splendid operation" and "a resolute action" for the "national interests of the United States."

With no fig leaf can traitor Chon Tu-hwan conceal his true color as a despicable placeman of imperialism and a heinous enemy of the Third World peoples.

#### VRPR CONDEMNS SOUTH'S POLICE YEAR-END ALERT

SK201012 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Hello, people! In this hour, we will talk about the Chon Tu-hwan ring's order for a national police emergency alert. On 17 December, the Chon Tu-hwan ring ordered the national police into emergency alert and intensified the suppressive racket. They are excusing their suppression with the signboards of the fear of the North's provocation during the new year, the terror over impure elements, and so forth.

Earlier, presiding over the 16 December Cabinet meeting at the Chongwadae Hall of Yongpinkwan, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan babbled that the military and police should further intensify alertness during the new year. This is the Chon Tu-hwan ring's jargon for further intensifying the suppression of the people and for seeking security in his power under the fiction of the so-called surprise attack by the North and the search for potential criminals.

As you know, the anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle spirit among the patriotic students and the masses of all circles has recently been growing with each passing day. The struggle of the youths and students, who rose in spite of the tight police cordon that the Chon Tu-hwan ring had thrown up, especially before and after the junket by the U.S. President Reagan, has been prolonged into December and is deepening the crisis of the Chon Tu-hwan regime.

Shouting the slogans: "Go home, Reagan," "Down with Chon Tu-hwan," "Down with the military fascist dictatorship," and so forth, the students who rose in demonstrations waged a vigorous struggle. This was a righteous struggle that exactly reflected the firm and resolute will of our people, who cannot tolerate the colonial, military, fascist rule on this land, and dealt a great blow to the Chon Tu-hwan regime.

This anti-U.S., antigovernment struggle shows that the movement is further intensifying as days go by and that it has a great potential. Moreover, through the Rangoon blast, which was a drama of political intrigue that the Chon Tu-hwan ring fabricated, the people's distrust and discontent toward the military, fascist rule have further accumulated and are shaking the Chon Tu-hwan regime to its roots.

It is by no means accidental that a recent edition of the Japanese political magazine, SEKAI, commented over the situation, saying that the South Korean regime cannot live on without triggering sensational incidents throughout the whole society. The Chon Tu-hwan ring handed down the order for suppression to the nation's military and police with the approach of the year's end. This is to completely eliminate and obliterate the anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan spirit that is growing with each passing day, while further intensifying the suppression of the people under the pretext of an implausible provocation by the North or something. Also, it is nothing more than the frenzy of a man on his death bed to bring the crisis in his regime under control.

No matter how frenzied the Chon Tu-hwan ring may be, however, it cannot block the people's anti-U.S., antigovernment spirit and cannot bring the crisis in his moribund regime under control. The more frequently they fabricate incidents, and the more they intensify finding excuses for suppression, the more they will disclose their despicable appearance as a colonial stooge, fascist murderer, and anticommunist warmaniac. And that will only accelerate their self-ruin. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should be clearly aware of this.

#### PRISON TERMS OF STUDENTS IN SOUTH REPORTED

SK220511 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 22 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on December 20 sentenced 17 students from 5 universities in Seoul to prison terms at a trial which was held at the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court, according to an AFP report. These students are patriotic students who organized and held anti-"government" demonstrations at campuses in September. The vicious military fascists arrested them on charges of violation of the reactionary "law on assembly and demonstration," brutally tortured them and sentenced them to prison terms up to one year and six months that day. Earlier, on December 19, the puppets passed similar prison terms upon five students

YI CHONG-OK RECEIVES REPLY FROM USSR LEADERS

SK150827 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 15 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, received a message from the Council of Ministers of the USSR in reply to his message of greetings to Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the 66th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The reply message said that the comradely sympathy and deep understanding expressed by the Soviet People for the Korean people's achievements in labour and their struggle for national reunification reflect the true desire of the Soviet Union to further consolidate the bonds of friendship and cooperation with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which is struggling for peace and socialism.

SO YUN-SOK SEES OFF YUGOSLAV DELEGATION

SK190239 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1536 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 16 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia headed by Andrej Marinc, member of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee and president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, left Pyongyang for home on December 16 by plane after visiting our country upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

It was seen off at the airport by Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK, and Kil Chae-kyong, alternate member and vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee. Also on hand was Yugoslav Ambassador to our country Ljupco Tavciovski.

O CHIN-U GREETES YUGOSLAV DEFENSE SECRETARY

SK220453 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 22 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of people's armed forces, sent a message of greetings to Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for National Defence of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on the occasion of the 42nd anniversary of the founding of the Yugoslav People's Army.

The message says that the Yugoslav People's Army is vigorously fighting to defend the security of the country and the gains of the revolution against the imperialists' aggressive moves. Expressing the belief that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the two armies of the two countries will grow stronger and develop as days go by under the banner of chajusong (independence) and the banner of non-alignment, the message sincerely wishes the federal secretary for national defence new success in his responsible work for increasing the defence capacity of the country.

NAKASONE'S REMARKS ON MILITARIST EDUCATION SCORED

SK160454 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 16 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a commentary in connection with the fact that in his speech made recently before electors Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone ranted that in order to rebuild Japan's "devastated" education "Shintoism," a fanatic militarist idea, is necessary.



Noting that this is a revelation of his dangerous intention to resuscitate militarist education and hasten allround remilitarization of Japan and its overseas aggression, the author of the commentary says:

Nakasone's call for resuscitation of militarist education means sacrificing the Japanese youth in executing the policies of aggression and war of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese monopoly capital against the Asian people. What is noteworthy in his jargon is the fact that he groundlessly condemned the Japan Teachers Union which has struggled in Japan against war and for democratisation of education ever since the war as if it were a "cancer to the educational system." This showed the fascist posture of the Nakasone cabinet trying to harshly crack down upon the union which lays a main stumbling block in carrying into effect the militarist plan of education in the future.

Such move is a dangerous signal aimed at rendering the socio-political life of Japan more reactionary. History shows that the militarization of education in Japan leads to catastrophic aggression and war.

#### YI CHONG-OK MEETS PLO MISSION CHIEF 17 DEC

SK181133 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0834 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 18 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, on December 17 met and had a talk with Mustafa as-Safarini, chief of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in our country, who paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion was Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop.

#### YI CHONG-OK RECEIVES REPLY FROM PHAM VAN DONG

SK190414 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 19 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, received a message from Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, in reply to his message of sympathy sent to the latter in connection with big damages by a storm and heavy rain in the central coastal areas of Vietnam including Thai Binh Province.

The reply message expressed sincere thanks for the message of sympathy and hoped that the friendly relations between the Vietnamese and Korean peoples would favorably develop and strengthen.

#### IMPORTANCE OF SOCIALIST LAW-ABIDING LIFE VIEWED

SK150447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2218 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 14 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today prints an article titled "Historic Document of Our Party Consummating Revolutionary Theory on Socialist Law-Abiding Life."

The article notes that Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, in his historic work "on strengthening socialist law-abiding life" systematised in an allround way and further developed and enriched the chuche-oriented idea and theory on socialist law-abiding life.



The work is a historic one originally expounding the essence of the socialist law-abiding life and the need to strengthen it, the article notes, and says: The essence of the socialist law-abiding life is that all members of society work and live in accordance with the law of the state.

The law-abiding life in socialist society is based on the self-consciousness of the working masses who have become the master of the state and society. The genuine superiority of this life lies in that the working masses voluntarily abide by and implement the socialist law because it is of popular character.

The need of strengthening the socialist law-abiding life lies above all in firmly defending, consolidating and developing the state-social system. In firmly defending and consolidating the state-social system it is a very important problem to strengthen dictatorship over the class enemies because the struggle for socialism and communism is carried on in the fierce class struggle.

The socialist law is a weapon of the class struggle, a weapon of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The party and state of the working class can thoroughly smash the moves of the hostile elements of all hues and firmly defend the socialist system and the gains of the revolution only when they firmly grasp the socialist law.

Another need to strengthen the socialist law-abiding life lies in accelerating the revolutionisation and working-classisation of the whole society and hastening socialist and communist construction. The work expounding in an allround way the essence of the socialist law-abiding life and the need to strengthen it is a historic work breaking new ground in the building of the state of the working class and the development of the theory on the law.

The article points out in detail that the programmatic work giving a comprehensive exposition of problems of principle arising in strengthening the socialist law-abiding life explains the basic demand for strengthening the law-abiding life in socialist society and a concrete way and tasks for the party and state of the working class to correctly organise and direct the law-abiding life.

#### KOMDOK MINING COMPLEX ACCELERATES TUNNELING WORK

SK190228 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] The party members and workers of the Komdok mining complex are vigorously accelerating the struggle to increase the production of nonferrous metals, holding aloft the torchlight of creating the speed of the eighties, and are doing well in their preparations for next year's production.

The planning staff of the mining complex are vigorously directing the construction of pits in proportion to the ore dressing capacity, which has been increased fivefold, as well as the battle to increase the mining and hauling capacities at the pits and cutting sites which have already been improved and expanded.

The fighters of No. 1 construction pit and No. 1 electrified pit who are engaged in the construction of Tongnam No. 1 circular track with the burning and single-minded loyalty to thoroughly carry out the great leader's on-the-spot guidance, are scoring high attainment every day, achieving collective innovation in the 600-meter pit expansion project to be completed by the end of this year.

The miners of Nampung sub-mine are engaged in the construction of No. 58 circular track to extract ore from (Sabumaek), are accelerating the tunneling work at high speed, demonstrating the spirit of self-reliance and arduous battle like the 10 party members of Nakwon.

The fighters of Noundong sub-mine who are engaged in the construction of a double track to extract the ore which is abundantly stored in (Puksaho) quickly, are vigorously accelerating the construction of the track, giving priority to widening the gallery. The miners of (Chongnyon) pit are carrying on the last stage of work to enlarge the small pits of (Nakkwangjang) to extract ore from (Sabumaek) quickly.

Meanwhile, the fighters of No. 2 tool site and power site are vigorously waging a speed battle to supply three more compressors within this year to the blind ends in No. 5 pit, (Chongnyon) pit, and Noundong sub-mine.

#### COAL PRODUCTION INCREASED IN ANJU MINE DISTRICT

SK171551 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 17 (KCNA) -- The Anju coal mine district situated in the central western part of Korea is a leading coal production base of the country. In 11 months of this year the Anju District coal mining complex lifted the coal production 25 percent above the like period of last year. The production capacity of coal cutting faces grew over 1.3 times in the same period.

Since the 8th Plenary meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea discussed the 1984 plan for national economic development the reconstruction, expansion and development of the coal mines there have become all the more brisk.

The construction of the Changdong, Sosa and other new coal mines and the projects for securing large cutting faces with a production capacity of 0.7 to 1 million tons and increasing the coal transport and treatment capacity 1.5 times at the existing coal mines are progressing apace.

An inexhaustible amount of good quality coal is buried in the Anju coal mine district. The change of coal mines there into a large coal production base where comprehensive mechanization and introduction of industrial television are nearing completion is a result of the wise guidance and deep solicitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The great leader visited the Anju coal mine for the second time 20 odd years ago and, sitting face to face with coal miners, gave programmatic instructions on improving its management and operation and showed meticulous care for the housing problem and cultural life of coal miners. The great leader always directed deep attention to the Anju District coal mines and brightly indicated the orientation and ways to be followed by the complex on more than 500 occasions.

In the past 20 years or so, the coal output of the complex grew at a high tempo. The coal output showed a particularly rapid growth in the 1970's and 1980's as the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il inspired the struggle of coal miners with powerful economic agitation and energetically directed them to wage the speed campaign strenuously in the coal production. In the last five years alone the coal production of the complex grew nearly 3 times.

Now the Ipsok coal mine turns out as much coal as the total output of the complex ten odd years ago. The scale of coal cutting faces was expanded 10-20 times on an average. The level of the technical equipment of the coal mines has been raised markedly. Coal cutting combines, mechanized stope supports, tunnelling combines, long-range distance belt conveyer and other highly efficient modern excavating equipment have been introduced on a large scale at every coal mine, with the result that the proportion of mechanisation in coal cutting have risen over 70 times as against 20 odd years ago. The equipment repair capacity grew 4 times compared with ten years ago.

In Chongnam District there a modern town of coal miners has been formed with tall flats with central heating and educational, cultural and health organs and public services facilities.

The Anju coal Industrial College of university level, skilled workers' school, the Chongnam coal industrial college are training competent managerial workers of coal mines and coal miners who can skilfully operate modern excavating equipment. Many coal miners are studying, while on the job, at the Anju Coal Industrial College. The number of technicians and specialists has grown 13.4 times as against 1961.

The complex, which holds a big portion in the country's coal production, will raise the yearly coal output to 70-100 million tons in the future.

#### BUMPER HARVEST REPORTED IN WEST COAST AREAS

SK170457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 17 (KCNA) -- Bumper crops have been reaped this year again in the west coast provinces of Korea to markedly boost per hectare yield above last year. The grain harvest in Hwangju County, North Hwanghae Province, jumped more than 15,000 tons above last year. An increase of 0.5-1 ton in paddy rice and 2-2.5 tons in maize from each hectare above last year was reported from many cooperative farms in this county. This brought a rise of 1,000-2,000 tons of grain to each cooperative farm. Yontan and Rinsan Counties in the province respectively increased grain output 4,300 and 3,300 tons. The per hectare harvest of rice went up more than one ton above last year on many cooperative farms in Chaeryong County, South Kwanghae Province.

A number of cooperative farms in North and South Pyongan provinces also boosted the per hectare harvest of grain by far by making a good farming. Kujang County, North Pyongan Province, topped the peak year by 500 kg in the per hectare harvest of rice and Yomju County surpassed last year's harvest by thousands of tons.

A rise of over 10,000 ton in paddy rice was recorded this year in Sukchon County, South Pyongan Province, which had boosted the grain output by more than 20,000 tons in 1982 above the previous year. Many cooperative farms in Yonggang County, Nampo Municipality, reaped 800-1,000 more kg of maize from each hectare above last year, bringing an increase of more than 4,000 tons in grain harvest to the county.

W. SAMOA BREAKS WITH N. KOREA OVER BURMA BLAST

SK221051 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] The Government of Western Samoa in the South Pacific announced today that it has severed diplomatic relations with North Korea to chastise North Korea for perpetrating the assassination attempt in Burma.

The ROK Embassy in New Zealand reported today to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the Government of Western Samoa announced in a statement that it has severed diplomatic relations with North Korea, noting that North Korea, which perpetrated the bombing terror in Burma, has no intention of abiding by the international rules.

It has been learned that the measure of the Government of Western Samoa to sever diplomatic relations with North Korea was officially announced this evening by the government authorities of Western Samoa at the National Assembly.

In the meantime, the government announced that it welcomes Western Samoa's measure of severing diplomatic relations with North Korea in condemnation of the bombing terror in Burma.

In a Foreign Ministry statement, the government noted that this step by Western Samoa, the third country to break ties with North Korea -- following the measures taken by Costa Rica in South America and the Comoros in Africa -- since the Burmese Government severed its ties, clearly showed again that international society will not tolerate the wicked terrorist crimes of North Korea.

SUCCESSION MOVES IN NORTH KOREA REVIEWED

SK220120 Seoul YONHAP in English 0055 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, Dec 22 (YONHAP) -- Since the beginning of 1983, the North Korean regime has launched a massive and straightforward propaganda campaign to idolize Kim Chong-il, heir apparent son of its leader Kim Il-song. The campaign, concentrated on publicizing the junior Kim's legitimacy as his father's successor, has been accelerated on the occasion of the two Kims' birthdays. Feb 16 was Chong-il's 41st birthday and Apr 15 was Il-song's 71st.

Titles for the junior Kim have also been escalated from "leader" and "party center" in the past to "father of the nation," "the sun and hope of the nation." These titles approximate given to his father. The campaign reached its peak in July and August, and was confirmed at the regime's 35th anniversary ceremony on Sept. 9 when Chong-il attended as the nation's No. 2 man.

A documentary film on Chong-il's unofficial visit to China June 1-12 highlighted the campaign when it was released in July by the Chongnyon, a pro-Pyongyang Korean residents' association in Japan.

Repeated calls by the state-run North Korean media for its people to "safeguard (Chong-il's) succession against negative factors," however, indicate growing anti-Kim Chong-il sentiment in North Korean society. The North Korean Communist Party organ NODONG SINMUN (workers' newspaper) said in its May 11 issue that "factionalists and renegades are wriggling" in its society.

Signs of resistance in inner circles of power, allow some further guesswork on a possible massive house-cleaning drive similar to what had been done by Kim Il-song in August 1956 to construct his one-man rule, according to the analyst.



The military was not an exception either. On Aug 4, North Korea's state-run "radio Pyongyang" urged all armed forces as well as all party members and people to firmly establish "revolutionary discipline" in a message that called on the nation to safeguard Kim Chong-il's political ideology for life.

Moreover, the failure in the Oct 9 bomb attack in Rangoon, Burma, aimed at assassinating visiting President Chon Tu-hwan, has redoubled the doubt about the future of Kim Chong-il as the North's leader.

The three North Korean terrorists, two of them caught alive and the other shot dead by Burmese police, were members of a commando unit run by the (Communist) Party's reconnaissance bureau under the direct control of Kim Chong-il.

Analysts say the fatal blow to diplomatic operations Pyongyang suffered in the wake of the unsuccessful Rangoon bombing is likely to force Kim Chong-il to launch a preemptive strike against his political foes on a massive scale for his own survival. If he does so, they added, the possibility for expansion of political and social repercussions cannot be excluded. In addition, China, which had granted an implicit approval for Kim Chong-il's leadership, indirectly chastised Pyongyang for the Rangoon bombing when its party General Secretary Hu Yaobang visited Japan recently.

The Soviet Union, which has expressed no clear position on Kim Chong-il's leadership, also draws attention with its future action.

Should the unstable political climate in Pyongyang continue to expand, the possibility that dissident groups would be backed by either the Soviet Union or China cannot be eliminated, analysts said.

#### U.S. CRITICIZED FOR TEXTILE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

SK200732 Seoul YONHAP in English 0705 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, Dec 20 (YONHAP) -- A leading South Korean vernacular daily Tuesday criticized the United States for its new regulations on imports of textile products from newly industrialized nations and many developing countries.

In an editorial, the nationally distributed CHUNGANG DAILY NEWS said that the recent U.S. decision to strengthen existing controls affecting the importation of textile products from the rest of the world will not only dampen the efforts of newly industrialized nations and developing countries to boost their exports but also work against the best interest of U.S. consumers.

"We take greater note of the fact that the new U.S. textile trade barrier is a double regulation in addition to various existing bilateral regulations based on so-called American-style reciprocity....

"Eighty-five percent of South Korean exports to the United States are under quota limitations, more than in any other country in the world. In addition, pressure to impose new regulations on imports of South Korean footwear and electronic and steel products is being constantly applied....

"The dissemination of such a restrictive and protective trade climate will not only pose a major stumbling block in the smooth upsurge of the world economy but adversely effect the U.S. economy itself... "South Korean textile exports to the United States slightly exceed the two billion dollar mark annually. The United States accounts for 30 percent of South Korea's total textile exports. In this respect, it may safely be said that the Korea-U.S. trade is destined to be textile oriented for the time being....



"Since President Ronald Reagan's Seoul visit last month, the two countries have been making multilateral efforts for balanced two-way trade expansion. In line with this effort, we, under the heavy yoke of growing foreign debts, are taking steps to liberalize imports from the United States. Such a sincerity on our part, deserves just assessment and reciprocal consideration....

"It is impossible to expect smooth bilateral trade expansion if our major export items to the United States are to face double and triple regulations in the name of reciprocity and unilateral principles....

"Although the new U.S. textile trade barrier has been caused by non-economic factors, we cannot understand another regulation on Korean textile exports to the United States," the editorial said.

#### GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES SPECIAL YEAR-END AMNESTY

SK220458 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Announcement of amnesty by Yi Chin-hui, spokesman for the ROK Government and culture-information minister -- recorded]

[Text] With a new year of hope ahead, the government has decided to grant a large-scale leniency, such as a special amnesty, the reinstatement of civil rights, and the suspension of imprisonment, effective at midnight on 23 December, for a total of 1,765 inmates -- 314 criminals who violated public security laws, including 131 student criminals who were involved in campus disturbances, and 1,451 ordinary criminals, thus returning them to the bosom of society so that they will start a new life as good citizens.

This measure was taken in accordance with the idea of statecraft and the determination of His Excellency President Chon Tu-hwan who believes that a range of harmony and national sympathy should be expanded unceasingly so that the people can participate in the ranks to successfully push ahead with the task of making the homeland an advanced country for the sake of national history.

Meeting the political will of His Excellency President Chon, the government reinstated dismissed professors and ousted students some time ago.

In particular, the government has decided to accord a large-scale leniency to student criminals whose sentences are set and who are serving sentences in prisons, and it is planning to grant an additional opportunity of leniency to some student criminals now on trial after their sentences are decided when it is judged that they have sincerely repented of their past wrongdoings.

As a result of this measure, special amnesty will be granted to 36, suspension of imprisonment will be accorded to 127, and special reinstatement will be given to 142 out of 314 criminals, including student criminals who were involved in campus turmoil, who were involved in violating public security -- including the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan -- the incident of the United Democratic Front of South Korea, the Kim Tae-chung case, and the Kwangju incident.

A special parole will be given to 1,276 adults and to 175 juvenile common criminals. It is believed that those who will receive leniency should actively contribute to and participate in the development and prosperity of the state and society by deeply ruminating the background and genuine meaning of the government's adoption of the measure and by turning over a new leaf.

In particular, along with the measure of allowing expelled students to return to campuses, the measure of granting leniency to student criminals reflects the government's intention to give them a new opportunity to become elites beneficial to the state and society. Those students who will be released this time will devote themselves to self-development so as not to disturb the academic atmosphere and social stability and more. The people are also requested to warmly greet those who will be released so that they will start a new life as righteous citizens.

#### Politicians Comment

SK220500 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Major political parties -- the DJP, the DKP, and the KNP -- in their respective statements released today, said that they indeed welcome the government's special amnesty, and that they hope for an accelerated consolidation of national harmony with the government step as an opportunity.

DJP Spokesman Kim Yong-tae said that a series of the steps which the government has taken for national harmony will contribute to further consolidating it. He said that people of all strata of the society must strengthen the unity in their respective posts based on the spirit of harmony and are urged to participate in building an advanced fatherland. He stressed that the government steps should serve as an opportunity to renew the campus atmosphere.

DKP Spokesman Mok Yo-sang said that the government step is highly assessed and sincerely welcomed. He said he hopes that, with the government step as an opportunity, the aching wounds of our constitutional politics will be completely healed, genuine national harmony be achieved, and, thus, the soil of democratic development will be made fertile.

KNP Spokesman Kim Wan-tae said that the government step is assessed as a display of the government's will to eliminate the friction created between the people and the government and to strengthen the foundation of development in the country by achieving a revitalized unity of the people.

#### GOVERNMENT REINSTATES 1,363 EXPELLED STUDENTS

SK210153 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Reporter Cha Man-sun from the Sejong Cultural Center -- live]

[Text] From the standpoint of national harmony, the government has decided to allow 1,363 students who have been expelled from campuses since 1980 in connection with campus turmoil to return to campuses next semester.

Kwon Hui-hyok, minister of education, made public at a meeting of the presidents of universities and the deans of colleges throughout the country that those students among the students expelled in connection with campus incidents who have deeply repented of their wrongdoings and have shown sincere repentance will be reinstated on campuses next semester.

Addressing the meeting today, Minister Kwon made this clear and stressed that the measure of reinstating the expelled student -- part of the magnanimous determination for national harmony which the government has strenuously sought -- is of genuine significance in opening a road for people who have been outcast due to their momentary wrongdoings to repent of their errors so that they can live with new hope.

In addition, Minister Kwon urged the presidents of universities and the deans of colleges to deal under their responsibility with the expelled students who renew their resolve to pioneer their correct lives and to contribute themselves to the state and society by reflecting on their past erroneous acts and by devoting themselves only to studying.

According to the government's measure reinstating the expelled students, each university or college is expected to decide whether or not it will reinstate expelled students through necessary procedures. It is also expected that quite a number of expelled students will return to their campuses and continue to study, thus creating a new, warm atmosphere on campuses.

The number of students expelled from campuses since May 1980 totals 1,363 -- 538 in 1980, 300 in 1981, 198 in 1982 and 327 this year.

#### HERALD Analyzes Reinstatement

SK220059 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Dec 83 p 4

[Text] The government decision to reinstate busted college students suggests that changes have been made in campus policies. The action is also considered a manifestation of the government's zeal for national reconciliation. Announcing the reinstatement for expelled college students, Minister of Education Kwon I-hyok said the decision is aimed at achieving "national harmony and unity."

College professors say that the government seems to have begun to view campus problems from a different angle. They say the government must have realized that punishing students involved in campus unrest cannot be an ultimate cure for solving campus problems. They used the expression "vicious cycle" in describing campus problems in the past. The government resorted to punishment in dealing with students instigating anti-government activities on campuses. Antigovernment demonstrations continued to take place on colleges and universities despite punitive measures. Then, the government had to take stronger actions against students causing campus unrest.

In an effort to cure the vicious cycle of demonstration and punishment, the government seems to have shifted emphasis from punishment to persuasion and guidance of students. Minister Kwon instructed college deans and university presidents to strive to guide "problem students" in the right direction through dialogue and persuasion instead of referring them to police for punishment.

College professors also noted that it is meaningful that the government has decided to give more free hands to college deans and university presidents in dealing with students to be involved in illegal campus activities.

The government action to reinstate ousted students is somewhat different from similar actions in the past in that it is more comprehensive. Minister Kwon said all the students expelled in connection with campus unrest since May 17, 1980, will be allowed to reenter their schools "if they are full repentant on their past wrongdoings."

The comprehensiveness of the measure can be seen in that the government will also give leniency to those students now serving prison terms or waiting to be tried in connection with their illegal campus activities. After the announcement, the Ministry of Justice made it clear that it will consult with the Ministry of Education for the students in jail or on trial.

In fact, the announcement was received as a surprise by many people. Until a few months ago, the government had not shown any sign of leniency for all of the ousted students. After taking his office on Oct. 15, Minister of Education Kwon only hinted at the possibility that students expelled from college for their role in campus unrest might be reinstated on a case-by-case basis.

The government action is also construed as a step to give more autonomy to individual institutions of higher learning in dealing with campus problems. A university president said: "I feel more responsibility. The government action seems to emphasize more responsibility of university presidents and college deans for guiding the students toward the right direction."

#### PRIME MINISTER REVIEWS NATION'S ECONOMY IN 1983

SK220122 Seoul YONHAP in English 0106 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 22 (YONHAP) -- Prime Minister Chin I-chong said Wednesday that the government will pursue economic growth without causing inflation next year. Chin noted that South Korea fared well in its economic performance this year despite various adverse conditions at home and abroad.

In an address at a year-end meeting sponsored by the nation's major economic organizations for the prime minister and economic ministers at Seoul's Hyatt Regency Hotel, Chin said that the economic performance of Koreans after surmounting various shocking events demonstrated "the great potential of the people." Chin, however, expressed regret over a series of major banking scandals, including the Myongsong case involving illegal loans secured by the chairman of the nation's major leisure industry and a senior bank employee.

Chong Chu-yong, president of the Federation of Korean Industries, which was one of the meeting's sponsors, said that given the continuous development of industries backed by the diligence of workers, South Korea will see its balance-of-payments position move into the black from its perennial red figure. "Corporations must step up their efficient investments, while the government should encourage a market economic system and continue to back up the stable growth of the economy," Chong said.

#### TWENTY STUDENTS PUNISHED FOR DEMONSTRATIONS

SK220045 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] Twenty college students, including seven women, were each sentenced to one and a half years in prison by the Seoul District Criminal Court yesterday on conviction of violating the law on illegal assembly and demonstrations.

The court sentenced 16 students to prison terms ranging from one year to 18 months on conviction of the same charge Tuesday. The 20 students convicted yesterday included four Yonsei University students -- Choe Myong-hyon, 22, Yu Chang-pok, 21, and Kim Sang-yol, 22, all seniors, and Han Ki-hung, 22, a junior. Of the other students, five are from Songkyongkwan University, three from Ewha Woman's University, two each from Dankuk University and one each from Korea University and Hongik University. The four Yonsei University students were convicted of scattering about 100 leaflets with antigovernment slogans and instigating a demonstration on the university campus on Oct. 29.



RADIO KAWTHULAY REPORTS ON RECENT BATTLES

## October Combat Figures

BK201356 (Clandestine) Radio Kawthulay in Burmese to Burma 0430 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] The news of battles fought between the Karen National Liberation Army [KNLA] and the Ne Win-san Yu mercenary troops during 1-31 October 1983 is as follow: The first part of the monthly battle report will concern each battle area; the second part will be a comprehensive account of battles for the month for all brigades in all districts.

The report on each battle area:

Battle Area No 1, 1st Brigade, Thaton District battle news: In October 1983, there were no offensives by the enemy. But as a result of our offensives, there were two minor battles, two skirmishes, one engagement, and two mine attacks. One enemy soldier was killed and three were wounded. We suffered no casualties. We also captured 180 rounds of assorted ammunition, 4 magazines, 4 knapsacks, and 2 mess kits.

Battle Area No 2, 3d Brigade, Nyaunglebin District battle news: In October there were no offensives by the enemy. As a result of our offensives, there were two minor battles, one skirmish, three engagements, and three mine attacks. A total of 9 enemy soldiers were killed and 13 were wounded. Two from our side sacrificed their lives for the country and people, and one was wounded. One civilian was also killed. We captured from the enemy 5 sets of equipment [preceding word in english], 25 knapsacks, 15 mess kits, 656 rounds of assorted ammunition, 15 M-79 shells, 1 submachine gun barrel, and 2 2-inch mortar shells. We lost to the enemy one automatic rifle and one walkie-talkie.

Battle Area No. 4, 10th Battalion, Mergui-Tavoy district battle news: In October there were no offensives by the enemy. As a result of our offensives, there were two skirmishes and one mine attack. The enemy suffered four killed and four wounded. There were no casualties on our side. We captured 1 set of equipment, 1 knapsack, 1 M9-A1, 200 rounds of assorted ammunition, and 2 magazines.

Battle Area No. 5, 6th Brigade, Duplaya District battle news: In October, there were one minor battle as a result of an offensive by the enemy. As a result of our offensive there was also one skirmish. One civilian was wounded in the skirmishes.

Battle Area No. 6, 7th Brigade battle news: In October there was one skirmish between us and the enemy as a result of an enemy offensive. However, as a result of our offensive, there were 2 major battles, 4 minor battles, 13 skirmishes, 1 engagement, and 5 mine attacks. The enemy's mercenary army suffered 54 dead and 201 wounded. Our unit also took one prisoner. Nine from our side laid down their lives for the country and people, and 25 were wounded. Of the civilians on our side, 12 were killed and 17 were wounded. We captured 24 knapsacks, 5 mess kits, 2 carbines, 2 G-2's, 2 G-3's, 2 G-4's, 1 pistol, 1,000 rounds of assorted ammunition, 2 M-79's, and 1 2-inch mortar. We lost to the enemy two RPG launchers and one bazooka.

Monthly bulletin of battles fought during the month of October by all units in all battle areas is as follows:



In October 1983 there were one minor battle and one skirmish as a result of offensives by the enemy. As a result of our offensives, there were 2 major battles, 8 minor battles, 19 skirmishes, 5 engagements, and 11 mine attacks. In these battles, the enemy suffered 68 dead and 221 wounded. We also took one mercenary prisoner. Eleven from our side laid down their lives for the country and people, while 26 suffered injuries. A total of 13 civilians from our side were killed and 18 were wounded.

Arms and ammunition we captured from the enemy were: 6 sets of equipment [preceding word in English], 54 knapsacks, 22 mess kits, 1 M9-A1, 2 carbines, 2 G-2's, G-3's, 2 G-4's, 1 pistol, 1 submachine gun barrel, 2,036 rounds of assorted ammunition, 6 assorted magazines, 2 M-76's, 15 M79 shells, 1 2-inch mortar, and 2 2-inch mortar shells. We lost to the enemy one automatic rifle, 2 RPT launchers, one walkie-talkie, and one bazooka.

#### November Combat Summary

BK201250 (Clandestine) Radio Kawthulay in Burmese to Burma 0430 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Battle Area No. 1, 1st Brigade, Thaton District area battle news: On 8 November 1983, the chairman of Area No. 3 of Pa-an township and his party attacked the enemy in Mekaro, wounding two members of the enemy mercenary army. On 18 November, two enemy soldiers were wounded by our mines in (Namawti). On 29 November, an enemy soldier lost his leg when he stepped on our mine planted between (Kyunwaing) and (Yokar).

Battle Area No. 2, 2d Brigade, Toungoo District area battle news: On 7 November our troops attacked the enemy near (Phawe) village. In the evening, the enemy was hit by our mines in (Lesalu). On 8 November, enemy troops bringing supplies to (Lesalu) were hit by our mines. On the same day, an enemy unit came to (Mawtuks) and shot and killed Saw Jubilee, pastor of (Lephalekho). On 13 November, our unit clashed with enemy troops in (Mawtuks). A member of our local security force laid down his life for the country and we lost one HK to the enemy during this battle. Our unit attacked the enemy stationed in (Lesalu) again on 18 November.

Battle Area No. 3, 3d Brigade, Nyaunglebin District area news: On 8 November, our unit clashed with the enemy in (Htibla). We lost to the enemy 1 AR-79, 1 set of equipment [preceding word in English], 240 rounds of AK ammunition, 9 AK magazines, and 2 (BZKC) shells during this battle. On 13 November, an enemy spy, Kywe Nathaung, who was brought out by us, was shot and killed by our men when he tried to escape. On 14 November, the enemy opened fire at one of our men, Palwe Nyarko in (Tawkede) and confiscated a magnum handgun. On the same day, the enemy troops stepped on five of our mines in (Kwatakawlu).

On 15 November, our unit clashed with the enemy in (Wakhi). An enemy soldier was killed during the clash. On the same day, another enemy soldier was wounded when he stepped on our mines in (Taduklaw). On 16 November, our unit, together with the local security force, attacked an enemy bunker in (Aehtan). Two of our men laid down their lives for the country and people, and two other were wounded. The enemy acquired two of our carbines and all of our ammunition. On 16 November, two of our mines exploded in (Tadoklaw). At 0500 on 19 November, the enemy launched a surprise attack against our unit in (Namoheto), killing three members of our unit, one from the 1st Brigade, (Pado Pholwe), and a civilian. We lost a total of six weapons to the enemy -- four AR's from our unit, one AR from the 1st Brigade, one carbine belonging to (Pado Pholwe). We also lost 1 set of equipment, 6 mess kits, (?) walkie-talkies, 500kyat in cash, 800 rounds of AR ammunition, and 140 rounds of carbine ammunition.

Battle area No 4, 10th Regiment, Mergui-Tavoy District area battle news: On 13 November, two enemy soldiers were wounded by our mines in (Sitkar). On 15 November, enemy troops advanced toward Nateindaung, burning down dwellings in (Eithi). On 16 November enemy mercenary unit burned down dwellings belonging to our unit and township at the foot of Nateindaung Mountain. A total of 15 enemy soldiers were killed and 20 were wounded in the battle. One from our side was wounded. On 18 November, two enemy soldiers were wounded when our unit attacked the enemy in (Mitta). Our side suffered no casualties. On the same day, our unit burned and destroyed (Tawhe Toklaw) -- a place where enemy soldiers were located on the other side of the mountain. That very day, we also blew up and destroyed a power pylon in (Sattawle-Sattaw) region. At 2000 on 20 November, our unit raided (Sattawle).

Battle Area No. 5, 6th Brigade, Duplaya District battle news: At 0900 on 25 November, one enemy soldier was killed and one was wounded when a column of the 16th Battalion clashed with the enemy's mercenary unit at (Taw Satya).

Battle Area No. 6, 7th Brigade, Papun District battle news: On 9 November, our unit attacked the enemy on (Lawkla Kyo) Road. An enemy soldier lost his leg when he was hit by our mines while attempting to clear the way.

Battle Area No. 6, 7th Brigade, Pa-an District battle news. On 21 November, our armed units from the 7th Brigade's 101st Special Battalion and the Central Military Headquarters, together with units of the National Democratic Front, clashed with about a 400-strong enemy unit from the enemy's (?14th) Infantry Regiment and 9th Light Infantry Regiment. About 3 hours after the battle started, the enemy soldiers retreated. Some of our units chased the fleeing enemy soldiers while others blockaded the enemy's route. At 1900, our unit, which had blockaded the route, clashed with the enemy on (Tiklu Kwi) Hill near (Swe Tale Hko) village. The enemy then fled toward (Tawki Kla) hilltop. At about 1700, the enemy came down to (Takwi Kla) village to cook dinner. At 1900, the enemy soldiers departed from (Takwi Kla) for (Koti Kati Klo). At 1930, our unit attacked the enemy soldiers at (Koti Kati Klo) and forced them to flee to (Tiko Saw Klo-Chaungma) village.

On 23 November, an enemy unit which had fled to (Chaungma) village was attacked by our units. The enemy unit then retreated to (Wa Kle Hko) Camp. On 24 November, while the enemy soldiers from (Wa Kle Hko) Camp were transporting their wounded, our unit attacked them between (Tila Ne) and (Thamaw) villages. The battle lasted all day. At night, the enemy retreated to (Ngon Yalu) village. At about 2200, the enemy soldiers were intercepted at (Ngon Yalu) and a battle ensued. The battle lasted all night, and at 0400 on 25 November, the enemy retreated again. But the retreating enemy soldiers once again clashed with our units at [name indistinct]. The enemy soldiers fled again after a (?long) battle. On 27 November, the enemy mercenary units retreated to (Tila Ne). At 1330, our unit, which was waiting between (Tila Ne) and (Thanmon) villages, attacked the enemy. The battle lasted all day, ending at 1700. The enemy fled to (Wa Kle Hko) Camp. At midnight, some enemy soldiers were hit by two of our mines at (Tila Ne) village.

On 28 November, a reinforcement unit from the enemy's 6th Infantry Regiment arrived at (Ma Ae) village. The enemy, using heavy weapons, bombarded our positions all day. On 29 November, our unit attacked the enemy's rear-guard unit. We also used heavy weapons to attack enemy soldiers near (Thakut Kon) village who were trying to send their wounded in two motorized boats to Kamamaung. At 1800, the enemy bombarded us all day with heavy weapons. The enemy barrage continued until 0400 the (?following day).

In this campaign, the mercenary army suffered 26 dead and 93 wounded. It was learned that among the dead was a deputy company commander. The arms and ammunition we seized from the enemy were: 2 G-2's, 2 G-4's, 1 carbine, 1 2-inch mortar, 500 rounds of carbine ammunition, 1,500 rounds of G-3 ammunition, 1,000 rounds of submachine gun ammunition, 15 2-inch mortar shells, 91 2 1/2-inch mortar shells, 1 submachine gun barrel, 15 sets of equipment [preceding word in English], 25 haversacks, 1 walkie-talkie, 2 trigger releases for the 2-inch mortar, 2 maps, 3 grenades, 18 mines, 2 wrist-watches, 20 mess kits, and 2 shovels.

Our side did not suffer any casualties in this campaign.

Battle news of the 2d Battalion of the Central Military Headquarters: On 20 November, one enemy soldier was killed and another was wounded when they stepped on our mines at (Phoalo Klo).

#### BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS TO SINGAPORE, SPAIN -- The president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma [SRUB] has appointed U Ko Ko Gyi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRUB to the Kingdom of Thailand, concurrently as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRUB to the Republic of Singapore. [Text] [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 10 Nov 83 p 1 BK] The president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma [SRUB] has appointed Dr Khin Maung Win, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRUB to the Republic of France, concurrently as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRUB to the Kingdom of Spain. [Text] [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 16 Nov 83 p 1 BK]

NEW ALBANIAN ENVOY -- The Government of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma [SRUB] has agreed to the appointment of Mr Dhimiter Stamo as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the SRU. Mr Dhimiter is presently ambassador to the People's Republic of China and resides in Beijing. Mr Dhimiter Stamo will be concurrently accredited to the SRUB from there. [Excerpts] [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 10 Nov 83 p 1 BK]

PRC RED CROSS DELEGATION -- The PRC Red Cross delegation, headed by Vice President of the PRC Red Cross Society Madame Gu Jinxin, which visited Burma to study and discuss Red Cross activities under the bilateral cultural exchange program, left Rangoon by air this afternoon. The delegation was seen off at Rangoon airport by Vice President of the Burma Red Cross Society Colonel Hla Bu, Executive Committee members, and responsible officials of the PRC Embassy in Rangoon. The PRC Red Cross delegation arrived in Rangoon on 30 November, had talks with Burmese Red Cross officials, and toured Pagan-Nyaung-u, Mandalay, Maymyo, Sagaing, Taunggyi, and Rangoon to study Red Cross activities. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 14 Dec 83 BK]

VIETNAMESE PEOPLE'S ARMED FORCES ANNIVERSARY HAILED

## Get-Together Held

BK181315 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1119 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK December 18 -- A get-together was organized in Phnom Penh at the weekend to mark the 39th anniversary (Dec 22) of the Vietnam People's Armed Forces (VPAF).

Present on that occasion were Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [PRPK], vice premier, defence minister and president of the Commission for Propaganda and Education of PRPK Central Committee; Chan Ven, general secretary of the State Council and president of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association; the Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland and of the National Assembly; Mean Saman, president of the Association of Revolutionary Women; and Vu Nha, military attache to the Vietnamese Embassy.

The first speaker was Chan Ven, who recalled the glorious victories the VPAF has won under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam founded and trained by Ho Chi Minh, over successive aggressions by French colonialism, Japanese militarism, U.S. imperialism, and Chinese expansionism and hegemony. Chan Ven continued by saying that the VPAF, trained by the great Ho Chi Minh, not only had fulfilled their historic duties to their people, but were also discharging internationalist obligations towards the Kampuchean and Lao peoples.

Chan Ven pointed out that the achievements made in Kampuchea over the past five years were largely due to the great sacrifices made with their blood by Kampuchean and Vietnamese combatants, and also to the devoted assistance of other socialist countries.

Chan Ven expressed satisfaction at the constant development of the special friendship, militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation between Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos. These bonds can defy every sabotage, he stressed. Chan Ven concluded by thanking the Communist Party, the Government and the people of Vietnam for their valuable assistance, and wishing the Vietnamese Army volunteers and their families happiness.

The Vietnamese military attache, Vu Nha, began his speech by singing high praises of the traditional militant solidarity of the Armed Forces of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos in the common struggle against the same enemies. He thanked the People's Revolutionary Party, the government and the people of Kampuchea for their assistance to Vietnam during the war against U.S. aggression, and for their help to Vietnamese forces now on internationalist mission in Kampuchea.

Vu Nha spoke highly of the great achievements of the Kampuchean people. These achievements, he said, are an important contribution to peace and security in Indochina, Southeast Asia, and the world as a whole. Many Vietnamese combatants also took the floor to express their determination to carry out their obligations towards the Kampuchean revolution.



## Station Editorial

BK220441 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Station Editorial: "The Exemplary Heroic Model of the Vietnamese Comrades-in-Arms"]

[Text] While joyfully and enthusiastically carrying out their tasks in the emulation drive to make more achievements in all fields to welcome the fifth anniversary of the 7 January National Day, our entire army and people, filled with most sincere and profound feelings of friendship, solidarity, and militant cooperation, express their warm welcome to the 39th founding anniversary of the fraternal VPA and the month of Vietnam-Kampuchea solidarity.

The VPA is a powerful army. It was born out of the firm will of the people who nurtured great indignation at the barbarous acts and oppression of the feudalists and colonialists. Under the clear-sighted leadership of the CPV with President Ho Chi Minh as the great leader, the young army of the Vietnamese people, while enhancing its spirit and fighting fiercely, sought to draw experience from the past and to build its strength. It has always upheld the banners of national unity and internationalist solidarity, consolidated the tradition of Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos strategic alliance, fought resolutely, conquered all enemies, and scored victories over the enemies of all stripes in all phases of struggle and on all battlefields.

During the 9-year war, the VPA defeated the French colonialists on all battlefields although they had stubbornly resorted to all means, including the mustering of massive numbers of the allied forces and weaponry. The renowned victory won by the VPA at Dien Bien Phu compelled the French colonialists to sign the Geneva accords granting independence to the three Indochinese countries in 1954.

After France was shamefully defeated, the VPA had to confront the U.S. imperialists who, taking France's place, ventured to commit an aggression against Indochina in an attempt to conquer the Vietnamese people as well as the united forces of the three peoples in Indochina. In this adventure, the U.S. imperialists mustered massive numbers of forces, including (?deadly) forces, regular forces, fast-moving intervention forces, and millions of puppet forces, and modern weaponry, including chemical weapons; used all forms of strategies; spent billions of dollars and used about 14 million tons of ammunition; and changed four presidents. However, the heroic Vietnamese combatants and people, having strengthened their rights of being masters of the country, fought vigorously and crushed the U.S. imperialists on all battlefields.

During the U.S. aggression in Vietnam, the heroic VPA destroyed a large number of the U.S. imperialists-aggressors and war material; shot down 4,181 planes, including 68 B-52's, 13 F-111's, and 48 assorted modern aircraft; and took prisoner almost 500 pilots. Particularly during the biggest air battle in the history of war in Vietnam which took place in December 1972, within only 12 days and nights the North Vietnamese Army and people shot down 81 U.S. aircraft, including 34 B-52's and 5 F-111's, thus causing serious defeats unprecedented in the U.S. history to the U.S. imperialists, compelling the United States to hurriedly withdraw its remaining forces, and creating conditions for the Vietnamese people to decide their own national destiny and to unify the Vietnamese fatherland in 1975. At the beginning of 1979, the heroic VPA was compelled to conduct another 30-day war to smash the 600,000 troops of the Beijing expansionists which had invaded the northern part of the Vietnamese fatherland.

These great victories of historic significance scored by the heroic VPA have brought independence and freedom to the Vietnamese people and the construction of the Vietnamese fatherland toward socialism. Moreover, the heroic VPA has fulfilled its noble proletarian internationalist duties by helping the fraternal Kampuchean and Lao peoples in their struggle against the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists, U.S. imperialists, and the other reactionary forces.

The tradition of joint struggle against the common enemies between the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army and the fraternal heroic VPA has existed since time immemorial. They struggled jointly against the French colonialists, Japanese fascists, and the U.S. imperialists, and cooperated in the struggle to topple the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- cheap lackey of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists -- in which they seized total victory on 7 January 1979. Following this victory, at the request of the Kampuchean people and taking into consideration the situation in Kampuchea which is still being threatened by the Beijing expansionists and U.S. imperialists, the heroic VPA has volunteered to stay on in order to help the Kampuchean people in the defense and construction of the Kampuchean fatherland. Imbued with this noble spirit of proletarianism, the Vietnamese volunteers have closely cooperated with the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army, firmly defended the territorial integrity on the western part of the Kampuchean fatherland, and ensured the peaceful life of our Kampuchean people.

At present, although a number of Vietnamese volunteers have returned to their fatherland, the remaining Vietnamese comrades-in-arms continue to help the Kampuchean people's revolutionary army in the struggle to defend Kampuchea's territorial integrity and the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people.

The great achievements scored in all fields during the past 5 years by the Kampuchean people are attributable to the sacrifice of flesh and blood made by the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms. The noble proletarian internationalist duties carried out by the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms on Kampuchean territory are an outstanding contribution which has enabled the Kampuchean people to survive, and be reunited with their families, and enjoy happiness, rights, and freedoms as the masters of their own country. This great sacrifice will always be engraved in the hearts of the Kampuchean Army and people. The Kampuchean Army and people pledge to strengthen, expand, and maintain the traditional bond of friendship, solidarity, and combat cooperation of our two Armies and nations -- Kampuchea and Vietnam. They will take good care of this bond, since it is the apple of their eye. The entire Kampuchean Army and people are always grateful to the fraternal Vietnamese Army and people. They pledge to learn from this exemplary heroic model of the Vietnamese Army and people. They wish the Vietnamese Army and people, under the leadership of the glorious CPV, greater victories in their tasks to defend and build socialist Vietnam in contribution to defending peace and security in Southeast Asia and the world.

#### Army Paper Editorial

BK220539 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1134 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK December 21 -- The history of the fraternal heroic Vietnam People's Army since its formation 39 years ago has been one of a continuous struggle conducted with great sacrifices but full of victories in defense of national independence, says the KAMPUCHEA REVOLUTIONARY ARMY journal in its current issue.

The paper continues: "The revolutionary army of Vietnam came from a heroic people who, in their 4,000-year history, have proved to be indomitable in the face of foreign aggressors. Highly patriotic and determined to be free the Vietnamese people, generations after generations, have successfully defended their race, their culture and above all, their national independence.

"Under the correct, clear-sighted leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam founded and trained by Ho Chi Minh, they are firmly advancing to socialism."

"The coming into being of the Vietnam People's Army on December 22, 1944," the paper says, "marked a turning point in the time-honoured history of the Vietnamese people. Ever since, the Vietnam People's Army has overcome great difficulties and has made many sacrifices for the people's life in freedom, independence and happiness. The Vietnam People's Army, continuing the nation's tradition of heroism, indomitableness and self-abnegation, and led by an authentic Marxist-Leninist party, has won marvellous victories in the struggles against French colonialism, Japanese militarism, U.S. imperialism and Chinese expansionism and hegemony."

"Thanks to the blood of the heroic army of Vietnam," the paper says that "the Kampuchean people and their Armed Forces were able to fulfill their patriotic duty of freeing the country from the grip of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique. The unconditional, selfless, invaluable assistance of the Vietnam People's Army has greatly contributed to the rebirth of the Kampuchean people.

"Also thanks to the multiform, continuous assistance of the Vietnam People's Army that [as received] the revolutionary armed forces of Kampuchea can incessantly develop in quantity and quality and become more and more capable in defending the nation's independence and freedom. All this assistance has been of a great help to the Kampucheans in rebuilding their country and has led to the brilliant successes that have been obtained in all domains over the past five years."

"Reality has proved that the militant solidarity between the Armed Forces of Vietnam and Kampuchea guarantees the irreversibility of the situation in Kampuchea," the paper says.

"To deserve the sacrifices of the Vietnamese volunteer army," the paper further says, "the Armed Forces of Kampuchea are determined to join the rest of the people in promoting friendship and militant solidarity with Vietnam, thereby foiling all perfidious manoeuvres of the enemy and making each country prosper more and more in independence and freedom."

"We are firmly confident in our future because we have a loyal, reliable friend -- the heroic Vietnam People's Army," the paper concludes.

#### REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON TRIPARTITE SUMMIT IN BEIJING

##### Phnom Penh Commentary

BK210327 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Station Commentary: "Another Perfidious Scheme by Beijing"]

[Text] According to recent reports by foreign sources, the Beijing powerholders have ordered their three henchmen -- Sihanouk, Son Sann, and Khieu Samphan -- to meet in Beijing for a so-called conference to reconsider diplomatic and military measures. Why have they met in Beijing? What is the purpose of this meeting? Obviously, this is Beijing's move to solve the disputes among its henchmen.

However, world public opinion is well aware that no matter how hard the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists, U.S. imperialists, and the reactionary forces in the ASEAN leadership might try to support Democratic Kampuchea and preserve its seat at the United Nations, they will not be able to escape defeat.

Since the 38th UN General Assembly, the tripartite coalition government with Sihanouk as its puppet president has become increasingly isolated and the so-called Democratic Kampuchean regime has been condemned more strongly than ever before. World public opinion has firmly condemned and exposed their traitorous face and bloodstained hands.

According to a 19 November AFP report from Jakarta, during his visit to Indonesia, French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson stressed clearly: Whatever took place under the Pol Pot regime was unprecedented, unforgettable and unpardonable. France will not have any form of relations with the CGDK.

Moreover, the so-called CGDK is torn by factional rifts, power struggles, and attacks against one another because no faction wants another to be in a better position. Since June 1982, relations among these three bandit groups have become strained due to policy conflicts. This strained relationship was caused particularly by the Khmer Rouge forces which have often harassed and ambushed the other two traitorous groups. This is why Sihanouk has often threatened to resign as puppet president.

While the reactionary Khmer groups have been struggling for power, during the past 5 years the PRK has gradually grown up and its prestige has soared in the international arena. At the same time, the bond of special militant solidarity of the three countries -- Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos -- has been firmly consolidated. After visiting the PRK, foreign delegations and journalists from the five continents of the world have all hailed the rebirth of the Kampuchean people and land and commented that the situation in Kampuchea is absolutely irreversible.

At present, the Kampuchean people are joyfully preparing to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the 7 January national day -- the event which has enabled the PRK's prestige to soar even higher.

Alarmed at the rapid development of the PRK, the Beijing powerholders hurriedly called Sihanouk, Son Sann, and Khieu Samphan to Beijing in order to seek ways to use the so-called tripartite Coalition Government as a screen for the Pol Pot clique to return to oppose the rebirth of the Kampuchean people, disrupt the solidarity of the three Indochinese countries, and isolate the Kampuchean revolution from the socialist community. This is a perfidious scheme concocted by the Beijing Chinese in an attempt to enable murderers Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, and Khieu Samphan to return to massacre our innocent Kampuchean people.

This meeting has once again enabled world public opinion to see more clearly the traitorous faces of Sihanouk, Son Sann, and Khieu Samphan. It clearly shows that these three reactionary groups are cheap satellites of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists.

The entire Kampuchean people vehemently condemn this barbarous scheme and demand that the Beijing powerholders put an immediate end to their hostile acts against the Kampuchean people.

Under the correct leadership of the KPRP, the PRK always advances actively. No reactionary forces can hinder this advance. All the schemes and activities of the enemy will certainly be crushed and defeated.



## SPK Comments on CGDK VISIT

BK191555 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1156 GMT 19 Dec 83

[SPK commentary: "Traitors"]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK December 19 -- The farce currently staged in Beijing with the re-arranged simultaneous visits of Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan and Son Sann, like other tricks to doll up the "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea," fails to give the picture of a coy threesome.

The intention of China, the producer, was revealed even before the show began, by Sihanouk, the figure head and the man in the star role. He said upon his arrival from Paris that his meeting with his associates was meant to prove their "unity." Then one remembered why China had to go to great lengths to prod them into doing so.

When the three were brought together in a marriage de convenience in Kuala Lumpur in June 1982, there was cheering and patting on the back, but there was also a lot of scepticism. A Western diplomat observed, "I bet it won't last more than a few months." Of course the association has last a bit longer than foretold, but it has been all along infested with distrust and mutual hate and has taken a great deal of coaxing from its creators. At one point Sihanouk even decided to quit despite China's assurance that they would eventually be installed in Phnom Penh. Sihanouk said he would not go with Son Sann, Khieu Samphan, Ieng Sary and Pol Pot. "Son Sann would have to manage it alone with the Khmer Rouge. Within 24 hours he will disappear," he predicted gloomily. "The only thing changed is the varnish, but the wood remains the same," Sihanouk further commented about his Khmer Rouge rivals.

And he could not be more right. Frequent armed clashes among the three factions in their sanctuaries in Thailand and their bitter quarrels over foreign relief and Chinese military assistance leave no doubt about the impossibility for the troika to go in the same direction. Their disunity is not to be papered over, not by the "red carpet" reception given to the three Khmer traitors in Beijing, not even by pacifying words and reassuring promises by China's State President Li Xiannian and Premier Zhao Ziyang. By sending for their vassals, the Chinese expansionists not merely wanted to keep up the former's sagging spirit. They wanted to make a show of their intention to stick to their design of retaking Kampuchea, subjugating Vietnam and Laos, and imposing their will on all other countries in Southeast Asia.

Li Xiannian, dropping all pretense of non-intervention, warned the revolutionary forces against launching a "dry-season offensive" against China's henchmen. Doesn't he know that the Kampuchean people are perfectly within their right to fight their enemy whenever they choose in defence of their independence and territorial integrity? Li also demanded that Vietnamese forces be withdrawn unconditionally from Kampuchea. Who does he think he is to give orders to other people? Vietnamese Army volunteers have come at our request, and they will remain to help us as long as we deem it necessary. That may sound unpalatable to the hegemonists in Beijing, and if they don't like it, they can lump it.

China's noisy reassurance to all the three factions of Khmer reaction and its increasing hostility to Vietnam and Kampuchea also indicated a renewed effort to block all dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN nations. Obviously the ruling circles in Beijing are swimming against the current, and predictably they will be drowned under the growing demand for peaceful settlement to secure peace, stability, friendship and cooperation among nations in this region. To the Kampuchean people who have behind them five years of steady development with marvellous achievements and, before them, a secured future, the reaction of the enemy is pitifully feeble and puny, and Sihanouk's claim of a "territory" nor [as received] his "coalition" cannot be more ridiculous. The uprising of the Kampuchean people in January 1975 [as received], made with the assistance of the Vietnamese people, had the force of a tidal wave which drove away, in one sweeping stroke, all Khmer reactionaries.

Now, on the eve of the fifth anniversary of the nation's rebirth, [which] will be enthusiastically celebrated by the entire people and all friends in the world, Sihanouk and his associates are hastily gathered in Beijing in the hope of stealing some of the limelight and calling attention to their forgotten existence. No, they have nothing in Kampuchea today. No territory, not even an inch to call a foothold. Even the seat of their "government" has been lent them by Thailand. As for popular support, they have none, notorious traitors as they are. Their situation is hopeless, and there is nothing their Chinese masters can do to save them or turn back the clock. Time is running out for them.

#### VODK Commentary

BK170358 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Station commentary: "The Kampuchean People Welcome and Are Pleased With Our CGDK Delegation's Visit in China"]

[Text] After uniting to fight and win a brilliant victory at the 38th session of the UN General Assembly our CGDK delegation with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, as head; His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs; and His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister, as deputy heads, paid an official friendship visit to the PRC at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

By the end of December 1983, our CGDK will be 1 and 1/2 years old. During this period, our CGDK has carried on the struggle and won successive victories both on the battlefield inside the country and in the diplomatic field in the international arena. Inside the country, our CGDK has received assistance, support, and sympathy from the Kampuchean people throughout the country. The Kampuchean people all over the country are very pleased with and have firm conviction for the leadership in the struggle and for the resolute patriotic spirit of our CGDK in fighting to chase the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators until completely liberating our beloved fatherland and nation and safeguarding our Kampuchean nation, territory, and race.

In the international arena, the fact that the Kampuchean tripartite forces have united inside the CGDK to struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors through every form was welcomed by friends near and far throughout the world and all peace- and justice-loving forces which have provided increasing and more vigorous assistance and support to our Kampuchean people's struggle. The results achieved by our CGDK at the recent UN General Assembly -- during which the UN General Assembly decided to continue to recognize Democratic Kampuchea's seat without voting and adopted, with an overwhelming majority, for the fifth time resolutions demanding that the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea -- clearly confirm the vigorous support and assistance of the international community for our Kampuchean people's struggle under the leadership of the CGDK. The world has determined that the CGDK is the sole and legitimate government of Kampuchea; this Kampuchea which is struggling against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors is the real Kampuchea both at present and in the future.

The world is convinced that the Kampuchean people's struggle will certainly win the final victory. As for the internal structure of the CGDK, it has been successively developed and improved. Through the common struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, both on the battlefield in Kampuchea and in the international arena, for the past 1 and 1/2 years and through successive meetings and consultations, our tripartite force has a better understanding of one another, tolerance for one another, and has more closely united and cooperated in accordance with the spirit of the declaration setting up the CGDK.

As we are approaching the 5th anniversary of our Kampuchean people's struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators, the tripartite leaders of our CGDK have joined in one Democratic Kampuchean delegation to pay an official visit to a friendly country. This is an historic event in our Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. Friends throughout the world welcome this, sympathize, and provide us with more vigorous support and assistance. As for the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors, this visit represents a great defeat for them politically and diplomatically. This visit has outmaneuvered the activities of the Vietnamese enemy, their Soviet masters, and their accomplices who have tried to break the Kampuchean tripartite force fighting against them. The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors are being defeated and are at an impasse in every field.

On the battlefield of aggression in Kampuchea the Vietnamese are at an impasse. In Vietnam itself, they are facing increasingly difficult problems. And in the international arena, they are isolated and in a deadlock. However, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors still persist. So far, there has been no sign that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors want to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. They will continue to carry out more deceitful and tricky maneuvers militarily, diplomatically, politically, and in other ways.

Therefore, our entire Kampuchean people and the tripartite force of our CGDK must necessarily continue to be highly vigilant, hold aloft the banner of great unity of the entire Kampuchean people and nation, and unite to fight against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors in every way until they withdraw all their aggressor forces from Kampuchea as prescribed by the UN General Assembly resolutions, and until we achieve our sacred goal as set out in the 22 June 1982 declaration setting up the CGDK, which is to completely liberate our Kampuchean country and nation and for our Kampuchea to become an independent, sovereign, neutral, and nonaligned country. With this aim, we are firmly convinced that all peace- and justice-loving countries the world over will continue to firmly adhere to the resolutions of the UN General Assembly by demanding that the Hanoi Vietnamese withdrawal all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny without outside interference through a free election under UN supervision.

#### Kampuchea: VODK on SRV Displeasure

BK210431 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 20 Dec 83

["Article": "Why Have the Vietnamese Le Duan Aggressors Condemned Other People So Insanely?"]

[Text] In recent days the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors have insanely condemned the Democratic Kampuchean delegation's visit to China. Why has the Vietnamese Le Duan clique become so furious and condemned other people so wildly? It is because they have suffered more serious defeats and become more deeply bogged down.

The visit to China made in a single delegation by the three leaders of the CGDK constitutes a most serious and shameful defeat in the political and diplomatic fields for the Vietnamese Hanoi aggressors. They have launched all forms of tricky maneuvers and schemes in an attempt to disrupt the Kampuchean patriotic forces fighting the Vietnamese aggressors, particularly the CGDK. They launched these maneuvers and schemes before the formation of the CGDK, and they continue to do so now. However, they have failed to disrupt the CGDK, indeed, the CGDK has developed further and made constant advances. All parties in the coalition have united more firmly and cooperated more closely. They have joined hands in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors both on the Kampuchean battlefield and on the diplomatic front. The CGDK has strengthened its position and gained great prestige both at home and in the international arena. The Kampuchean people throughout the country give enthusiastic support to the coalition and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army.

They have the firm conviction that it is the CGDK and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army which are struggling against the Vietnamese aggressors for the liberation of the country and defense of the Kampuchean nation, people, and race.

At the same time, the world community has also given enthusiastic support to the CGDK. The world community regards the CGDK as the sole legitimate government of Kampuchea and realizes that the struggle waged by the Kampuchean people and the CGDK is not only for the survival of the Kampuchean nation, people, and race but also positively contributes to defending peace, security, and stability both in Southeast Asia and the whole world. This is why the world community supports and has confidence in the CGDK, thus enabling the CGDK's prestige to soar even higher. This has caused great alarm to the Vietnamese aggressors. Upon seeing that the three Kampuchean groups have united and cooperated closely on the battlefield, jointly launched activities in the international arena, gone to the United Nations together, and are paying a visit to China together, the Vietnamese Hanoi aggressors have become greatly alarmed and felt isolated. They are afraid of the mighty power and influence of the CGDK, the Democratic Kampuchean Army, and the Kampuchean people who are fighting shoulder to shoulder against the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors, causing them more serious defeats and bogging them down more deeply both on the Kampuchean battlefield and in the international arena:

With vigorous support from the whole world, the struggle waged by the Kampuchean people and the CGDK will certainly win final victory. The Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors will finally face shameful and bitter defeat.

#### PRC Media Coverage

For PRC media coverage of the visit of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Son Sann, and Khieu Samphan to the PRC, including banquet speeches by Sihanouk and PRC President Li Xiannian on 16 December, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 15 December issue of the China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

#### VODK COMMENTARY ON PRC-SRV 'SECRET CONTACTS'

BK200539 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Station commentary: "Heighten Vigilance at the Deceitful Maneuvers of the Vietnamese Hanoi Aggressors"]

[Text] Recently the Vietnamese Hanoi aggressors have repeatedly spread rumors about secret contacts between Vietnam and China.

This is another abject, deceitful, and dirty trick of the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors. They have resorted to this trick at a time when they are deeply bogged down in all fields on the Kampuchean battlefield, when their economy has collapsed and the Vietnamese people are opposing them more vigorously, and when in the international arena they are becoming seriously isolated as the whole world is pressuring them to withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the five UN General Assembly resolutions so as to allow the Kampuchean people to decide their own destiny without any outside interference. It is because of all these difficulties that the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors have opted to use such deceitful tricks. Once they said that they had had secret contacts with the ASEAN countries, then they said they had secret contacts with China. They have cunningly done this too!



1. Deceive world public opinion that Vietnam is joining with various countries in solving the Kampuchean problem;
2. Sow discord in the international united front supporting the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors;
3. Reduce international demands for the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the five UN General Assembly resolutions; and
4. Ease discontent among the Vietnamese people at home who are struggling against the Vietnamese Le Duan clique which has pursued a policy of aggression and expansion against Kampuchea and against neighboring countries -- the cause for Vietnam's destruction, the collapse of the Vietnamese economy, starvation among the Vietnamese people, and Vietnam's isolation in the world. All of these deceitful maneuvers by the Vietnamese Hanoi aggressors have been frustrated by the ASEAN countries and the world community which have exposed and rejected them.

This latest rumor created by the Vietnamese aggressors has also been exposed by China. On 14 December, the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman firmly refuted this rumor spread by the Vietnamese aggressors and reiterated China's stand that only after Vietnam withdraws all of its aggressor troops from Kampuchea and stops pursuing an anti-China policy, will China improve its relations with Vietnam.

This is another shameful defeat for the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors who are very tricky and pursue a policy of telling lies and deceiving others. If they really want peace to prevail in this region and seek normal relations with their neighbors, the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors must withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions and the demands of peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world.

If the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors stubbornly carry on their war of aggression and occupation of Kampuchea, all the forces in the world which cherish peace, justice and independence will be compelled to further pressure the Vietnamese aggressors and support the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, thus causing more difficulties for the Vietnamese aggressors until they can no longer tolerate such a difficult situation and withdraw all of their aggressor troops unconditionally from Kampuchea in order to let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny without any outside interference. This is a matter of principle which cannot be dealt with or compromised in any way. The whole world is well aware that only after the Vietnamese Hanoi aggressors withdraw all of their aggressors troops from Kampuchea can peace, security, and stability be restored in Southeast Asia.

#### REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF GDR DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

##### Meeting With Chan Si

BK160430 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] On the afternoon of 14 December at the office of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Chan Si, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received and had a cordial conversation with a GDR foreign affairs delegation led by Comrade Herbert Krolikowski, deputy foreign minister of the GDR. The delegation is on an official friendship visit to Kampuchea.

In a joyful atmosphere permeated with a spirit of friendship, the GDR foreign affairs delegation informed the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers about its successful visit to Kampuchea and a number of issues that the delegation discussed with Comrade Foreign Minister Hun Sen. The delegation also praised the Kampuchean people's efforts which have brought about achievements in all aspects of their national defense and construction over the past 5 years.

In his reply, Comrade Chan Si expressed profound thanks to the GDR party, government, and people for their support to the Kampuchean people's just struggle. After mentioning the enemy's maneuvers, the comrade stressed: The situation in Kampuchea is irreversible. The cause of the Kampuchean people's revolution will certainly win and advance forever.

Received by Heng Samrin

BK160714 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1334 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK December 15 -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and president of the PRK State Council received on Wednesday a delegation of the GDR Foreign Ministry led by Herbert Krolikowski, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and first deputy minister for foreign affairs.

Chan Ven, general secretary of the State Council and vice chairman of the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defense of the Kampuchean Fatherland; Kong Korm, deputy minister for foreign affairs; and GDR Ambassador Gunter Horn also attended the meeting.

President Heng Samrin profoundly thanked the SED, the government and the people of the GDR for their material and moral support for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people. He expressed great satisfaction at the development and consolidation of the friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two countries.

In reply, Herbert Krolikowski warmly praised the all-round success recorded by the Kampuchean people under the correct leadership of the KPRP. He reaffirmed the GDR's all-out support for the constructive proposals advanced by the three countries of Indochina. The delegation was received on the same day by Chan Si, Politburo member of the KPRP Central Committee, and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers.

Leaving Phnom Penh on Thursday, it was seen off at the Pochentong Airport by Deputy Foreign Minister Kong Korm, GDR Ambassador Gunter Horn and Lao Ambassador Thongpeng Souklaseng.

During its stay the delegation held talks with a delegation of the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry led by Minister Hun Sen. An agreement on cooperation for 1983-84 and a document on cultural and scientific cooperation were concluded on this occasion.

#### SPK Reports Communique

BK171842 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1108 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK December 17 -- A press communique has been released in Phnom Penh on an official visit made to Kampuchea on December 12-15 by Herbert Krolikowski, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and first vice minister for foreign affairs of the German Democratic Republic.

The communique says that talks were conducted between Herbert Krolikowski and Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

"The two parties," the communique said, "informed each other of developments in their respective countries. They exchanged views on relations between the two countries and the two ministries, particularly on international problems of common concern. The talks took place in an atmosphere of solidarity and fraternal friendship, and the two parties reached complete unanimity of views on all points."

The communique continues: "The Kampuchean side warmly congratulated the GDR people on their great successes in the past period. It voiced full support for the objectives of the struggle of the GDR for the present stage of its revolution, and expressed the firm belief that under the leadership of the SED, the fraternal people of the GDR would make still greater achievements in building a developed society in their country.

"The GDR side welcomed with great admiration the great achievements obtained by the fraternal people of Kampuchea over the past five years in national defence and construction. It said that the GDR fully supported the struggle of the Kampuchean people and that of all the three Indochinese peoples against imperialism, hegemony and the reaction, in defence of the independence and sovereignty of their respective countries, for peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

"The GDR side sincerely wished the Kampuchean people still greater successes in their just revolutionary cause under the leadership of the KPRP.

"The two sides strongly condemned the adventurous policy of confrontation and super-armament pursued by the most reactionary imperialist forces, particularly the U.S. imperialists, who are seeking to break the present strategic equilibrium in their favour through the installation of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

"The two sides voiced full support for Comrade Yury Andropov's November 24 statement and considered the four steps therein to be a reasonable, necessary, timely and highly significant ripost to check the policy of armament and provocation pursued by U.S.-led imperialist powers, and to protect peace and security for the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and all nations in the world.

"The two sides strongly condemned the aggression of the people of Grenada by U.S. imperialism and demanded the immediate withdrawal of the invasion forces. They strongly denounced the threats posed by imperialism to the countries in the Middle East, Latin America, the Caribbean and southern Africa.

"The two sides unanimously held that their talks would be an important contribution to strengthening the relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between the two countries. Hun Sen and Herbert Krolikowski signed an agreement on cooperation and mutual assistance between the two ministries for 1984-85. Pen Navouth, minister of education, also signed with Herbert Krolikowski a cooperation plan in education between the PRK Government and the GDR Government."

The communique further says that Hun Sen has accepted an invitation from Herbert Krolikowski for a visit to the GDR.

#### HENG SAMRIN GREET'S POLISH PARTY ANNIVERSARY

BK220534 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0401 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Dec (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, has sent a message of warm congratulations to the Polish United Workers Party (PZPR) Central Committee on its 35th anniversary.

We highly appreciate, the message said, the heroic struggle of the Polish people under the clear-sighted leadership of the PZPR in order to foil all perfidious maneuvers of the imperialists and their lackeys and to follow the path of true socialism for the well-being of the fraternal Polish people.

May the relations of fraternal friendship between our two parties and peoples further develop and strengthen, the message wished.

INDOCHINESE BANKS SIGN MINUTES ON COOPERATION

BK161313 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Vientiane, December 16 (OANA-KPL) -- The minutes of the second session of banks of the three Indochinese countries were signed here yesterday by bank governor of Laos, Boutsabong Souvannavong, and Nguyen Dui Gia and Char Rieng, respectively bank governor of Vietnam and Kampuchea.

The minutes of the second session spelled out that the banks of the three Indochinese countries will cooperate in the field of economy for common benefit. Measures on financial clearance and on hard currency control system among the three Indochinese countries were also dealt with.

Two separate memoranda on banking cooperation for 1984-1985 between Laos-Kampuchea and Laos-Vietnam were also given stamps of approval by the Lao governor of state bank, Boutsabong Souvannavong, with those of the Kampuchean national and Vietnamese state banks. Also present on the signing ceremony of the memoranda were Sali Vongkhamso, secretary of the party CC, Vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Nguon Phansisphon and Nguyen Xuan, respectively ambassador of Kampuchea and Vietnam.

GOODS EXCHANGE CONTRACT SIGNED WITH VIETNAM

BK201329 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] On the afternoon of 16 December, Inhom Phinit, managing director of the Lao Trade Company, and Nguyen Thanh signed a contract on the exchange of goods in 1984 between Laos and Vietnam in accordance with the spirit of the 1981-85 Trade Exchange Agreement and the 1984 Trade Exchange Protocol signed between the Lao and Vietnamese Governments. The signing took place in the presence of a number of Lao and Vietnamese officials concerned.

VANTHONG SENG MUANG RECEIVES SRV TRADE DELEGATION

BK191139 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Vientiane, Dec 19 (OANA-KPL) -- The Vietnamese delegation of trade led by Nguyen Thanh, deputy-director of the General Department of Import-Export, on Dec 16, called on Vanthong Sengmuang, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC and minister of trade.

The Vietnamese delegation, which arrived here since Dec 10, had exchanged views with the Lao minister of trade on the increasing of the bilateral relations of trade between the two countries and the improvement of bilateral cooperation on the production of commercial items.

THAILAND DENIES REQUEST FOR RICE 'DONATION'

BK190108 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 19 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] Laos last week asked Thailand to donate 10,000 tons of glutinous rice in addition to about 200 tons of the same crop which will be sent to typhoon victims of the landlocked country as a "goodwill gesture" to demonstrate Thai sincerity to improve ties with its neighbour, informed sources told THE NATION yesterday.

The sources said that Thailand would not reply to the request for additional rice supply -- a gesture to imply tacit rejection of the plea.



The request was made through the Thai Embassy in Vientiane about a couple of days ago by Lao Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut, according to the sources. The Cabinet early last week approved a proposal by Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila to give Laos about 200 tons of glutinous rice, and advised that the Foreign Ministry should explore the possibility of reaching barter deals with Laos in which Thai rice could be exchanged for high-quality wood, which is abundant in the landlocked country.

However, the sources said that such barter deals had been practised in the past, but was abandoned because the Lao side set high prices for its wood. "We don't have enough purchasing power to do so," one of the sources said. He added that Laos had similar barter deals with Hong Kong, Taiwan and Singapore.

The sources said that Thailand would not give the sought additional rice to Laos because it might send wrong signal to Vietnam as the vietnamese troops in Kampuchea are now on the verge of launching a dry-season offensive against Khmer resistance forces.

"Furthermore, Thai people was also hit by the monsoon. Despite our plight, we have decided to give Laos 200 tons of rice to show our goodwill," he added.

The Cabinet decision to grant the rice to Laos came on the eve of an anticipated annual meeting of the Thai-Lao General Border Committee [GBC] expected to come about in the middle of next month. Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot who is chairman of the Thai members of the committee, said last week he expected the meeting to be held in the middle of next month. The Lao delegation to come here for the GBC meeting will be led by Interior Minister Sisowat Keobounphan.

#### MPR, LAOS SIGN ACCORD ON POSTAL COMMUNICATIONS

OW181657 Ulaanbaatar Montsame in Russian 1452 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 Dec (MONTSAME) -- An agreement has been signed in Vientiane on cooperation between the Governments of the MPR and the LPDR in the sphere of postal communications. The document was signed by O. Nyamaa, MPR ambassador to the LPDR, and Phao Bounnaphon, LPDR minister of transport and post office.

#### GDR DELEGATION PAYS CALL ON PHOUN SIPASEUT

BK200605 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] On the morning of 19 December, Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, received the GDR Foreign Ministry delegation led by Krolikowski, first vice minister for foreign affairs of the GDR.

The delegation was accompanied by Deputy Foreign Minister Soulivong Phasitthidet during the courtesy call. Dieter Doering, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, also joined the delegation in paying the courtesy call on Phoun Sipaseut.

Phon Sipaseut and Krolikowski held talks on the international tension caused by the militaristic and bellicose policy of the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists who are colluding with the various international reactionary forces to oppose world peace and socialism. Phoun Sipaseut informed the guest of the attitude, stand, and reasonable initiatives of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea, which have always had good intentions to bring peace, stability, and cooperation to Southeast Asia. On this occasion, they exchanged views on matters of mutual interests and concern.

After paying the courtesy call on Phoun Sipaseut, Soulivong Phasitthidet and Krolkowski signed a cooperation agreement between the LPDR and GDR foreign ministries on foreign policy coordination, information, exchanging of experience, and on other international issues. The signing ceremony was attended by Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat, GDR Ambassador Dieter Doering, and some cadres concerned.

The GDR delegation left Vientiane for home on the afternoon of 19 December. It was seen off at the airport by Soulivong Phasitthidet and many Foreign Ministry cadres. Also present at the airport were Dieter Doering, Nguyen Xuan, and Nguon Phansiphon, respectively GDR, SRV, and PRK ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos.

AFP: GDR EMBASSY DENIES EXPULSION OF DIPLOMATS

BK191316 Hong Kong AFP in English 1259 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Hanoi, Dec 19 (AFP) -- The East German Embassy in Hanoi today denied a press report that its military attache, also accredited to Laos and Cambodia, was expelled from Vientiane last November.

According to the latest issue of the Hong Kong-based weekly, the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, Lieutenant Colonel Manfred Audorsch, an East German military attache posted in Laos, recieved orders to leave Vientiane together with another embassy member without diplomatic status indentified as Hingal.

"I do not know these two names," the press attache at the East German Embassy here said. However, other sources said this denial did not rule out the expulsion of an East German military advisor from Laos. Although the East German Embassy in Hanoi had no information on this subject, several unconfirmed reports circulating here mentioned "discreet and rather frequent" departures of some East German nationals following quarrels with Vietnamese in cooperation projects between the two countries.

IRANIAN OFFICIAL CALLS ON PHOUN SIPASEUT, OTHERS

BK211415 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] Vientiane, December 21 (OANA-KPL) -- An invitation for Lao foreign minister to visit the Islamic Republic of Iran was handed here yesterday by Ali Ahani, general director of the Political Department of the Iranian Foreign Ministry.

During the discussion held yesterday, A. Ahani who paid a courtesy visit to Foreign Ministry Phoun Sipaseut, who is also vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, personally handed the invitation extended by the Iranian foreign minister. The Lao foreign minister has given a principle agreement to the invitation. The Iranian delegation which is visiting Laos from Dec. 17 to 21, also exchanged opinions with deputy minister of foreign affairs, Souban Salitthilat, on bilateral relations of the two countries. Issues on international affairs were also discussed.

In addition, A. Ahani also paid a courtesy visit to the Lao vice-chairman of State Planning Committee, Somphavan Inthavong. This is the first Iranian delegation which has ever visited the Lao PDR since the Iranian revolution in 1979.

PREM TO LEAD TRADE TEAM TO U.S., EUROPE IN APRIL

BK220115 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 22 Dec 83 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon will head a delegation to the United States and Europe during April 9-26 to promote trade relations. This was discussed during the Joint Public/Private Sectors Consultative Committee meeting yesterday. Members of the delegation will include leading businessmen and bankers. The prime minister's itinerary include the U.S., Canada, Yugoslavia, Denmark and other European countries. The Thai team will firm up trade relations with those countries, exchange views on trade and persuade foreign businessmen to invest in Thailand.

LIBYA SETS DEADLINE ON ISLAMIC AID PLAN

BK210038 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Dec 83 p 5

[Text] Libya has set January 15 as the deadline for the military to decide whether Thailand will allow an Islamic cultural centre to be set up here, or alternatively, if the 100-million-baht aid plan for Thai Muslims should go elsewhere.

A senior military source said that the deadline was given by a Libyan delegation led by Religious Affairs Director Rajaab Zazi which arrived here on December 9 to discuss the aid plan. Libya has agreed to provide 65 million baht for Thai Muslims in the South and an additional 35 million baht for Muslims living in the central region on the condition that Thailand allow an Islamic cultural centre to be established here.

The centre would have seven Thai Government officials on its staff and would provide assistance in social, cultural, linguistic and religious fields. The source said the delegation, which was accompanied by Malaysian-based Libyan representative Ali Sulaiman Alaujall, also insisted that a Libyan representative be attached to the centre. He said so far no decision has been made on whether or not to accept the Libyan terms following differences of opinion among the Supreme Command military officers who took part in the talks.

The officers were reportedly split into two camps, one of which was opposed to the plan. Those against the plan were apprehensive that the centre might be used for political purposes or even become a cover for terrorist activities. "This could affect national security," the source said. These officers think that if Libya was sincere in its attempt to help Thai Muslims it could still provide aid through the Muslim Foundation Centre, established by former Supreme Commander Gen Saliut Koetphon.

The source said the Thai officials would review the matter before the end of the week in an attempt to reach a decision. Libya has been very enthusiastic about providing the money but had insisted that it be channeled through the proposed Islamic cultural centre.

LAO MOVES TO RESOLVE MIA ISSUE WELCOMED

BK220723 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 21 Dec 83

["Special commentary": "The Lao Decision on the MIA Question Is Welcome"]

[Text] A total of 2,494 American soldiers have been listed as missing in Vietnam, Kampuchea, Laos, and at sea since the end of the war in 1975.

Several attempts have been made by the U.S. Government and by relatives or friends of the MIA's to determine their fate. It was not until early this week that the Laotian authorities granted a 3-day visit to a U.S. Government delegation to conduct the first official survey on a site where U.S. soldiers reportedly disappeared during the war. The U.S. team from the Honolulu-based Joint Casualty Resolution Center immediately flew into Laos on Monday to examine the area where a U.S. C-130 aircraft crashed in December 1972. The site was identified by a deputy spokesman of the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok as being in Pakse, Southern Laos.

The Laotian decision is certainly welcome to all parties concerned, particularly to the MIA's families. Such government-to-government channel is seen as the only way to achieve the fullest possible accounting of MIA's, putting an end to any illegal expedition carried out to liberate MIA's thought to be held in Laos. Such illegal raids across the Mekong River could neither be supported nor condoned as they are contrary to international law, including the UN Charter, and could violate the laws of all countries concerned. Thailand, in particular, has made its position clear both publicly and privately on numerous occasions. Former Lieutenant [as heard] James Bo Gritz, who led a raid into Laos in November last year, was later arrested by the Thai authorities and was declared persona non grata in an attempt to discourage any of such illegal activities in the future.

#### LETTER ASKS NGUYEN CO THACH TO RETURN TRAWLERS

BK211121 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 21 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] Owners of five Thai fishing trawlers captured by Vietnam last Sunday submitted a letter to Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach yesterday asking for the return of the trawlers and their 120 crewmen.

The letter, signed by the owners and Samut Sakhon Fishery Cooperatives leader Yongyut Khongsuphabsiri, was submitted through the Vietnamese Embassy in Bangkok which promised to forward it to Thach. The trawlers Phongharoenphon 11, Choksamutchai 4, Maiphaihun, Samutnawa and Chok Mongkhon were captured while fishing near the Vietnamese island of Polobanyang.

Earlier, Yongyut and the five trawler owners went to see Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limphraphan at the Foreign Ministry and asked him to help secure the return of the crewmen and trawlers. Praphat promised that the ministry would ask the Thai Embassy in Hanoi to deal with the matter. All crewmen were reported to be safe and the trawlers undamaged.

Yongyut told news men that he had once discussed the fishing problem with Thach when the Vietnamese foreign minister visited Thailand this year. Thach told him that the Vietnamese Government would permit Thai trawlers to fish in Vietnamese waters only after a discussion was held by the governments of the two countries, he said.

#### ARMY, NAVY SPOKESMEN ON BORDER FIGHTING

BK210117 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] Heavy fighting between Vietnamese forces and Khmer resistance guerrillas can be expected anytime near the Thai-Kampuchea border, the Supreme Command said yesterday.

Col Phopsuk Sutharanan and other officers also told a news conference details of recent Thai-Vietnamese military engagements which previously were unreported.



The Supreme Command spokesman said he expected heavy Khmer-Vietnamese fighting around Ta Tum (Green Hill), a pro-Sihanouk refugee encampment opposite Sangkha District in Surin; Son Sann's Ban Sa-ngae camp opposite Ta Phraya District of Prachin Buri, and at the Khmer Rouge strongholds of Phnum Chat, Phnum Malai and Phnum Mak Houen, also facing Prachin Buri Province.

The spokesman said from November 25 up to Monday, the Vietnamese moved heavy weapons from its Headquarters 479 in Siem Reap Province to Sisophon. Sisophon is a major supply crossroad district town directly opposite Aranyaprathet town.

The Vietnamese forces have also been stocking food supplies for its forces at Sisophon, where major Highways 5 and 6 converge. From Sisophon the weapons and supplies have channeled to Monkolborei, Thmar Pouk and Poipet, all very close to the Thai border and the Son Sann headquarters at Ban Sa-ngae. In the south, opposite Trat and Chanthaburi provinces, similar movements of Vietnamese troops and equipment have been observed.

An unknown number of tanks, armoured personnel carriers and artillery pieces have been moved toward the Khmer coalition bases, he said.

Navy spokesman Commander Manat Pinkunlabut, told reporters a Thai naval bombardment on November 16 left about 30 Vietnamese soldiers dead. He said the engagement began when the Vietnamese fired on a guerrilla base near Khlong Yai but missed it and their shells crossed hit Thai territory. [sentence as published]

In a 75-minute mid-morning duel, he said, the Thai Navy fired back from the warship Sukreep. Several Thai soldiers were wounded in the exchange, he disclosed. This and other recent clashes resulted in one Thai trooper killed and nine wounded, the spokesmen said.

Cdr Manat also said the Vietnamese opposite the Marine-protected southwestern provinces have speeded up repairs of roads damaged in the recent flooding.

Hanoi's battalion-level commanders are also frequently calling meetings, apparently in preparation for the sixth dry-season attempt to wipe out resistance forces, he said. According to the Army News Service, Phnom Penh radio is waging a propaganda war against Thailand, accusing it of trespassing the sovereignty of Kampuchea from the ground, sea and land. The service also said that the Vietnamese have recruited Kampuchean civilians to do repair work to roads that have been damaged by floods as well as to reinforce defensive dykes.

#### Border Village Shelled

BK200137 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- About eight artillery shells landed in Nong Ian village about three kilometres from the border here yesterday but there were no reports of injury or of damage to property. The shelling occurred after about 30 Khmer Rouge troops attacked the Vietnamese-led Heng Samrin forces at Ban Po Bel Daeum. The Vietnamese started shelling as the Khmer Rouge retreated toward the Thai-Kampuchean border.

#### BRIEFS

SPANISH PRISONER EXCHANGE -- The Thai foreign minister and the Spanish ambassador to Thailand today signed a prisoner exchange treaty between Thailand and Spain. The treaty permits the transfer of offenders of either nationality serving sentences in the other country to complete their terms in their home country. At present there are 14 Spanish nationals, including 2 women, in Thai jails. [Excerpt] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 7 Dec 83 BK]

SPOKESMAN CONDEMNS U.S., ISRAELI LEBANON ACTIONS

BK210155 Hanoi VNA in English 1651 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 20 -- A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry today released a statement vehemently condemning the United States and Israel for continuing their war escalation in Lebanon. The statement says:

"During the period from December 9-19, U.S. and Israeli aircraft and their warship-based long-range artillery made repeated attacks on the port city of Tripoli, a place for regrouping the Palestinian resistance forces and an area controlled by the Lebanese patriotic forces, as well as on positions of the Syrian Army in the Arab peace-keeping forces in Lebanon.

"These new war escalation moves undertaken by the U.S. and Israel were aimed at opposing the Palestinian resistance forces, the Lebanese patriotic forces, and the Syrian Arab Republic and jeopardizing peace and security of Lebanon, Syria and other Arab countries.

"The people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam resolutely condemn these war moves of the United States and Israel and demand that they stop at once all their criminal acts, that all U.S. and Israeli troops and non-Arab forces be withdrawn from Lebanon, and that Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity be respected.

"The people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam reiterate their militant solidarity with and firm support to the Palestinian people, whose only legal representative is the Palestine Liberation Organization, to the peoples of Lebanon, Syria and other Arab countries in the struggle to achieve the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, to wrest back the Arab territories occupied by Israel, and defend national independence and sovereignty of the Arab countries."

NGUYEN CO THACH DISCUSSES PRC-USSR RELATIONS

OW220251 Tokyo KYODO in English 0219 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi Dec 22 KYODO -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said the relations between China and the Soviet Union were improving rapidly despite Moscow's continued economic support to Vietnam.

The foreign minister made the statement in an interview with KYODO Wednesday during which he discussed both regional and international issues, including the Kampuchean conflict, Vietnam's relations with China, and the Russo-Chinese ties. China has demanded that Moscow stop its support for Vietnam as one of the three conditions China set for normalization of the China-Soviet relations.

In October, Soviet Politburo member Geydar Aliyev visited Hanoi and renewed Moscow's promise to continue the long-term economic assistance to Vietnam. Against that backdrop, the Vietnamese minister said the trade volume between the Soviet Union and China doubled over two years in a row and the size of student exchange between them expanded 10 times. "Something moves under the negotiating table. That's the Chinese way," Thach said.

On the tense relations between Vietnam and China, Thach said Vietnam should prepare itself to cope with any development because, he said, China often changes its stand drastically. The foreign minister said, however, China has recently refrained from armed provocation on the border areas and that Beijing has neither accepted nor rejected a Vietnamese proposal for normalization talks.

His remarks could be taken as a forecast of a possible breakthrough in the deadlocked relations between the two nations, pending future Chinese action. Thach also said the Soviet Union is the only big country which extended help to Vietnam in need. He regretted that Japan attached political conditions to its economic assistance to Vietnam, while Tokyo has given China economic cooperation without any such conditions.

Explaining the portcalls by Soviet ships at Vietnam's Danang port, the minister said Danang is not a base for the Soviets and that his country has just extended conveniences to the ships. "The Soviet-Vietnam relations will never become a military alliance in the future," he said.

Discussing the Kampuchean problem, Thach said Vietnam will continue to carry out partial withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea. Given the troop reduction to be conducted with the same pace, he said, the problem for negotiation itself would disappear in five years.

He also said Vietnam and its Indochina allies -- Laos and Kampuchea -- are ready to discuss with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) any peace proposal as long as it is not sticking to a United Nations proposal on Kampuchea which recognizes the Pol Pot regime as the legitimate Government of Kampuchea. The door is always kept open for dialogue with the ASEAN countries, he said, adding that visits by ASEAN foreign ministers to Hanoi would be welcome at any time.

#### TRUONG CHINH SIGNS DECISION ON AWARD TO USTINOV

BK210048 Hanoi VNA in English 1613 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] VNA Dec 20 -- President of the State Council Truong Chinh has signed a decision to confer the Ho Chi Minh Order, a high distinction of Vietnam, on Marshal D.F. Ustinov, Political Bureau member of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of national defense of the USSR.

The award is in recognition of Marshal Ustinov's "great contributions to consolidating and strengthening the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union," says a communique released today by the State Council.

#### 'RADIO OCTOBER STORM' SAID TO SCORE PRC POLICIES

OW201351 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Clandestine radio October Storm, broadcasting in Chinese, carried a commentary on 14 December: The line and policies of the Deng Xiaoping Ruling Clique Have Led the Chinese Cadres and Party Members To Oppose It.

The commentary points out: Reality shows that for a long time all Chinese ruling factions have taken advantage of the party to secure their own gains and used ideological theory tasks as an instrument to seize and maintain power. For control of the party, the Deng Xiaoping clique has raised the ideological emancipation issue. In foreign relations, it has adopted the open-door policy; domestically, it has energized the economy. Meanwhile, to topple Hua Guofeng, it has publicized promotion of democracy, deliberately using the masses' power for that end. It could be said that Deng does not have perfected ideological system nor a stabilized political line, swinging left and right alternately. Deng's black cat, white cat theory intrinsically harbors contradictions. The result is that not only has Deng renounced the Marxist-Leninist stand but also has confused socialism and capitalism, as well as friend and foe.

NORWEGIAN COMMUNIST DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

OW211213 Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA December 20 -- The delegation of the Communist Party of Norway [CPN] led by its chairman, Hans Koven, left here today, concluding a week-long visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

While here, the delegation paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office. General secretary of the CPV Central Committee Le Duan cordially received and talked with the delegation. Le Duan and Hans Koven reaffirmed the militant solidarity which has constantly consolidated and developed between the parties, the working class and the peoples of Vietnam and Norway. The Norwegian guests attended a meeting held in their honour at the Hanoi Polytechnical College. They also visited Ho Chi Minh City, the museum of revolution and several economic and cultural establishments.

On December 14, 1983, the Norwegian delegation held talks with a delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The Vietnamese delegation included Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee, Nguyen Duc Binh, member of the CPV Central Committee; and Tran Danh Tuyen, deputy head of the CPV Central Committee's International Department. The Norwegian delegation included Hans Koven, chairman of the Communist Party of Norway; Greto Johansen, Political Bureau member of the CPN Central Committee; and Asbjorn Furuli, member of the CPN Central Committee.

The two sides informed each other of the situation in their respective parties, and exchanged views on issues relating to bilateral relations and international issues of common concern. The talks took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and fraternal solidarity and friendship. They reached identity of views on all issues raised at the talks.

The CPV delegation expresses full support to the Norwegian people's struggle for peace, democracy and social welfare, and high appreciation of the efforts made by the Communist Party of Norway and other peace-loving forces in the struggle for a nuclear-free northern Europe.

The CPN delegation expresses great joy to visit Vietnam and extends its fraternal militant solidarity to the heroic Vietnamese communists and people. It points out that the long, arduous and heroic fight of the Vietnamese people against the wars of aggression by imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, was a contribution of historic significance to nations throughout the world. It renews its full support for the Vietnamese people's struggle to successfully carry out the resolutions of the Fifth CPV Congress aimed at building and defending the country, thus actively contributing to the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

The CPN delegation strongly condemns the crimes perpetrated by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and warmly welcomes the rebirth of the Kampuchean people and considerable achievements recorded by the People's Republic of Kampuchea over the past five years. It fully supports the struggle of the three Indochinese countries aimed at building socialism and defending their countries from wicked schemes of the imperialists and other reactionary forces. It holds that the proposals put forth by the summit conference of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in Vientiane last February aimed at accelerating the trend of dialogue between the two groups of countries in Southeast Asia, turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability and prosperity, and establish a good neighbourhood between countries in the region, are constructive and good will proposals.



The two delegations hold that world peace is in serious danger due to the arms race policy of U.S.-led imperialism. The ambition of the Reagan administration and the NATO countries to gain military superiority and its plan for the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe has rendered the world situation extremely tense, and is pushing mankind nearer to a nuclear catastrophe. The two delegations fully support the Nov. 24, 1983, statement of Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, considering it an important proposal concerning practical measures to ease tension and defend peace in Europe and the rest of the world. The two sides are of the view that the strengthening of solidarity and cooperation among the fraternal parties on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and the promotion of cooperation with all progressive political and social forces in a common struggle for eliminating the danger of nuclear war are extremely important and are consistent with the aspiration of friends of peace and progress in the world as a whole.

The two sides strongly support the revolutionary struggle of nations in Asia, Central America, the Middle East and Africa for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

The delegation of the CPV thanked the Norwegian Communists and people for their wholehearted support to the Vietnamese people in their past anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation as well as in their present national construction and defence. The two delegations discussed measures to enhance the solidarity and friendship between the two communist parties. The Norwegian guests thanked the CPV and the Vietnamese people for their warm and fraternal welcome. They invited a delegation of the CPV to visit Norway in 1984. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The Norwegian delegation left here today.

#### CPV DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PHNOM PENH

BK161717 Hanoi VNA in English 1539 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 16 -- A delegation of the International Department of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee left Phnom Penh Thursday, concluding a week-long visit to Kampuchea at the invitation of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea.

The delegation led by Vu Quang, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and head of its International Department, was cordially received by Heng Samrin general secretary of the PRPK Central Committee and president of the State Council of People's Republic of Kampuchea.

It held talks with a delegation of the P.R.P.K. Central Committee's International Department led by Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and head of its International Department. The two sides informed each other of the situation in their respective countries and exchanged views in the enhancement of the cooperation between the two departments with a view to promoting the special relationship between the parties and peoples of the two countries.

The Vietnamese guests visited the office of the Kampuchea-Vietnamese Friendship Association where they were cordially received by Chan Ven, general secretary, and other leading officials of the Association. They also toured several economic and cultural establishments in Phnom Penh and Prey Veng and Siem Reap Provinces. Wherever they went, the Vietnamese guests were warmly welcomed by local leaders and people.

President at the airport to farewell the Vietnamese delegation were Hun Sen and other officials of the PRPK Central Committee's International Department.

SIXTH SESSION OF SEVENTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY MEETS

## Vo Van Kiet Report

OW210815 Hanoi VNA in English 0730 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA December 21 -- At the opening meeting here yesterday morning of its Sixth Session, the Seventh National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam heard a report of the Council of Ministers on the socio-economic orientation, tasks and plan for 1984 and the targets for 1985. The report was presented by Vo Van Kiet, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

The report notes that over the past three years (1981-83), in spite of numerous difficulties left behind by continuous wars and caused by enemy sabotage, Vietnam's economy has started moving forward and has stabilized step by step, creating the pre-requisite for new steps of development.

The most outstanding achievement has been recorded in agriculture. Food production during this period has registered an average yearly increase of nearly one million tons compared with the annual 200,000-ton average in the period 1976-80. In 1983 alone, food procurement to the state has reached 3.75 million tons, 800,000 tons more than 1982. 1983 is also the first year Vietnam did not have to import food. Compared with 1982, increments are also recorded in other aspects: the acreage under industrial crops by eight per cent, the number of pigs by three per cent, buffaloes by three percent, and cows and oxen by eight percent... sea-fish catch rose by 15 percent, 12 percent more than planned.

The gross industrial product value in 1983 increased by 25 percent over 1978. The annual increase in the period 1981-1983 averages 11.8 percent compared with 0.6 percent in the 1976-80 period. The volume of freight transport in the country increases by eight percent in terms of tonnage and 14 percent in terms of tonnage/kilometers compared with 1982.

Investments in capital construction are up by 2 percent. Exports increase by 17 percent over 1982. The living conditions of the peasants who form the largest component of the national population, have been, generally speaking, stabilized, and even improved in certain aspects. The life of workers and cadres has also improved in areas where production has been stable.

The report asserts that the renovation of the mechanism of economic management and planning has contributed to these economic achievements. On the other hand, these achievements are concrete results of the implementation of the resolutions of the Fourth and Fifth Congresses of the Communist Party of Vietnam and of the party Central Committee's third and fourth plenums, as well as of the all-sided cooperation and the considerable and effective assistance of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. The report also deals with the shortcomings and difficulties, particularly in the distribution and circulation of goods.

The second part of the report deals with the orientation, task and main objectives of the 1984 socio-economic plan and the targets to be attained in 1985.

The report points out that 1984 and 1985 are two important years during which the main tasks and targets of the 1981-85 period must be successfully achieved and preparations must be made for the 1986-90 period.

The guideline for these two years is: to continue pushing up the development of agricultural production, the foremost area of the national economy at present; to strive to further develop the processing of farm produce and the production of consumer goods; to make better use of the existing establishments of heavy industry and build new establishments necessary to the development of agriculture and light industries in order to step by step to build up a rational industrial agricultural structure; to enhance scientific, technological, cultural, educational and health activities; to stabilize and gradually improve the material and cultural life of the people.

The report then sets out the following main targets for various social and economic branches:

Food production: 18 million tons in 1984 including 15.7 million tons of paddy and 2.3 million tons of subsidiary food in rice equivalence. The figure is expected to rise to 19 or 20 million tons in 1985.

The rice acreage will be 5.76 million hectares in 1984 and 5.8 million hectares in 1985 including two million hectares planted with high-yielding rice species. The area for industrial crops will be 1,130,000 hectares in 1984, 38 percent more than that in 1983.

Livestock breeding: 12 million pigs, 4.8 million buffaloes and 5.1 million cows.

Aquatic products: 730 thousand tons in 1984 and 780 thousand tons in 1985.

Forestry: 80 thousand hectares to be afforested and 400 million trees to be planted scatteringly, 1.4 million cubic metres of timber in 1984, up to 1.5 million cubic metres in 1985.

Industrial production: 320 million metres of cloth and silk in 1984 and up to 380 million metres in 1985, 67,000 tons of paper in 1984, up to 90,000 tons in 1985. 320,000 tons of sugar of various categories in 1984, up to 350,000 tons in 1985. 1,100 million packets of cigarettes in 1984, up to 1,400-1,500 million packets in 1985.

Electric output: 4.83 billion kw/h in 1984, up to 5.3 billion kh/h in 1985.

Coal output: 6.5 million tons in 1984, up to 1 million tons in 1985.

1.6 million tons of cement in 1984, up to two million tons in 1985.

Capital construction: Investments in capital construction at the central and local levels in 1984 will rise by 32 percent over 1983.

House building: from 250,000 to 300,000 square metres, including 100,000 square metre in Hanoi.

Communications and transport: The freight volume in 1984 will rise by 11 percent in terms of tonnage and nine percent in terms of tonnage-kilometre over 1983.

Export: The export value in 1984 will rise by 22 percent over 1983.

Education: Enrollment of general education schools in the 1984-85 schoolyear: upward of 12 million. Enrollment of secondary vocational and higher education schools: 190,000, a 23 percent increase over 1983 including 35,000 university and college students, a 22 percent increase over 1983.

Public health and social welfare: The population growth rate is expected to drop to 1.7 percent in 1985. The number of hospital beds will increase by at least three percent over 1983. The number of children admitted to creches: 1.2 million, two percent more than 1983.

The third part of the report deals with the main measures to carry out the 1984 socio-economic plan, of which the most important are to fully use the labour and land potentials and to actively study and apply scientific and technical advances to production.

Other important measures consist in urgently re-arranging production and building, completing socialist transformation and consolidating the new relations of production, broadening economic relations with foreign countries, observance of thrift, continuing to renovate the mechanism of economic management and planning, promoting district building and strengthening the district level, promoting the socialist emulation movement, etc.

#### Nguyen Huu Tho Address

OW211303 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Dear friend: The Seventh National Assembly solemnly opened its sixth session, today, 20 December, at Hanoi's Ba Dinh Conference Hall.

Present at the session were Comrades Le Duan, general secretary of the party Central Committee; Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and all National Assembly deputies coming from all parts of the country.

Also present were foreign guests from the diplomatic corps and foreign and domestic press, radio, and television reporters.

The Ba Dinh Conference Hall was solemnly decorated today. Beneath the SRV national emblem, Uncle Ho's statue, placed on a red velvet-covered stand and surrounded by richly-colored flowers, seemed to remind all of us that the occasion was a highest manifestation of the all-people's great unity in the all-people efforts to build socialism. Above and behind Uncle Ho's statue stood out on a green velvet banner was the inscription: Sixth Session of the Seventh SRV National Assembly.

National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho and its vice chairmen directed the proceedings. The opening meeting of the Sixth Session of the Seventh SRV National Assembly began at 0900 sharp. The national anthem was played.

Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho delivered the opening speech. He said:

[Begin Nguyen Huu Tho recording] Esteemed Comrade General Secretary Le Duan; esteemed Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State; esteemed Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; dear Comrade National Assembly Deputies, I cordially greet the Comrade Deputies, who have come to attend the Sixth Session of the Seventh National Assembly. I warmly welcome the comrades and friends of the diplomatic corps who have come to attend today's meeting of the SRV National Assembly. [applause]



The current session of the National Assembly is being held at a time when our people all over the country are observing a month of Vietnam-Kampuchean friendship in honor of the fifth anniversary of the PRK's national day. On this occasion, we sincerely convey to the PRK National Assembly and the fraternal Kampuchean people our cordial greetings and warmest wishes. [applause] Our people resolutely strengthen the militant solidarity, fraternal friendship, and special relationship with the Kampuchean and Lao peoples in the struggle against the common enemy, the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists, who collude with the U.S. imperialists and the other reactionary forces.

Comrades deputies, at this session, in light of the resolution of the fifth party Central Committee plenum, the National Assembly will discuss the Council of Ministers' reports on the situation of implementation of the state plan and budget for 1983, decide on the state plan and budget for 1984 and the targets to be attained in 1985, and ratify the recapitulative 1982 state budget accounts. We note with joy that over the past 3 years, under the conditions in which we have had various difficulties, natural calamities occurred in many areas and our enemy has waged an insidious sabotage scheme, our people, making all-out efforts, have scored many great successes in socialist construction and national defense.

Our national economy, from its declining position in 1979 and 1980, is experiencing an upward trend and is being gradually stabilized in every aspect, thus creating conditions for new developmental steps. The National Assembly will discuss and make an analysis of the work we have done successfully, as well as the work we have not, in 1983, will pinpoint the reason why production has not yet developed evenly, strongly, and steadily; will pinpoint the reason why shortcomings are present in distribution and circulation, and why livelihood difficulties still exist. It will propose efficient measures on socioeconomic management for overcoming weaknesses and for our advance to successfully implement the 1984 state plan, thus creating a steady impetus for our entry into 1985 and for our really good preparations for the 1986-90 plan.

The National Assembly will discuss and pass the bill on elections to the People's Councils and will initially pass the crimes section of the penal code. This work will contribute to promoting the right to collective mastery of the laboring people, strengthen the socialist legal system, and enable the people's councils at all echelons to satisfactorily perform their functions as state organs of power in the localities -- which represent the will and aspirations of the people -- and enable them to carry out their work in an increasingly effective manner.

Also, at this session, following the presentation of the report on the world situation and our state's foreign relations, I suggest that our National Assembly issue a statement warmly welcoming and supporting the seething struggle of the peoples in all five continents against U.S. imperialism and the reactionary forces, against the arms race, and for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

Comrade deputies, we are fully confident that, under the leadership of the glorious CPV, our entire people and Armed Forces, closely united and of one mind, will uphold the spirit of collective mastery; develop their integrated strength; work diligently and bravely; steadfastly overcome difficulties; resolutely strive to successfully achieve the socioeconomic goals set by the fifth party congress; and make worthy contributions to the revolutionary undertaking of the world's peoples. [applause]

I hereby declare the Sixth Session of the Seventh National Assembly open, and wish it splendid success. [applause] [end recording]

The National Assembly then heard Comrade Vo Van Kiet, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and concurrently chairman of the State Planning Commission, report on the situation of implementation of the 1983 state plan, the tasks and state plan for 1984, and the targets to be attained in 1985. The report consists of three parts: Part One dealing with the situation of implementation of the socioeconomic plan for 1983 and for the 1981-83 period; Part Two dealing with the guidelines for the main tasks and objectives for the 1984 socioeconomic plan as well as the targets to be attained in 1985; and Part Three dealing with the main measures for implementing the 1984 socioeconomic plan.

After the report, the National Assembly heard Minister Nguyen Huu Thu, general secretary of the Council of Ministers, read a report on the bill on elections of representatives to the People's Councils.

The Sixth Session of the Seventh National Assembly still continues its work.

#### Communique No 1

BK201524 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Communique No 1 of the Sixth Session of the Seventh National Assembly]

[Text] On 20 December, the Seventh SRV National Assembly opened its sixth session at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi. Attending the opening meeting were Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and many other party and state leaders.

At 0800 sharp, all National Assembly deputies paid a visit to the President Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum. At 0900, the National Assembly held its plenary meeting at the conference hall. Chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho delivered the opening speech and presided over the meeting.

The National Assembly heard Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Vo Van Kiet, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, present a report on the orientations and tasks of the 1984 socioeconomic plan and the targets to be attained in 1985.

Minister and General Secretary of the Council of Ministers Nguyen Huu Thu, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, reported on the drafting of the law on the election of representatives of the People's Councils. In the afternoon, vice chairman of the National Assembly Nghiem Xuan Yem directed the meeting.

The National Assembly heard Minister of Finance Chu Tam Thuc, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, report on the implementation of the 1983 state budget, on the financial orientations and tasks and the draft state budget for 1984, and on the final balance sheet of the 1982 state budget.

Minister of Justice Phan Hien, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, reported on the revision of the draft for the criminal section of the penal code.

Chairman of the National Assembly Judiciary Committee Tran Quang Huy read the committee's investigative report on the draft law on the election of representatives of People's Councils and on the draft for the criminal section of the penal code.

NGUYEN DUC TAM ON CPV ORGANIZATIONAL TASKS

OW202112 Hanoi VNA in English 0755 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 19 -- Party building and organization work must be continued along the orientations laid down in the resolution of the fifth party congress and the fourth plenum of the party Central Committee.

This instruction was given by Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member, secretary and head of the department for organization, of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, at a recent reviewing conference of the department. The conference was attended by the heads of the party organizational committees in all provinces, municipalities and special sectors throughout the country.

The conference noted that considerable progress had been made in 1983 in party building and organization work, particularly during the second-round party congresses of the provinces, [words indistinct] and central public offices and branches.

On the 1984 tasks, the conference stressed the need of stepping up the building and strengthening the party at district level and consolidation grassroots party organization, making them strong and exemplary. In this sense, particular attention should be paid to areas crucial to the economy and national defence, including the main food and industrial crop growing areas and the mountain and border areas. Greater concern should also be given to building the party in the precincts and wards of cities, in the provincial capitals and in the state economic sector.

Nguyen Duc Tam also called for stronger development of party membership and stepped-up training of party cadres especially among the working class, broadening of planning work in cadre training and active preparations for the generation of successors.

He also pointed to the needs of increasing the contingents of party cadres working at the district level, in the mountains districts and in important economic branches and establishments, strengthening the organization of the state and party machinery, building economic-technical branches, stepping up the building and perfecting of working regulations at all levels, and strengthening the defence of the party and the state.

TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN MARKS VPA ANNIVERSARY

BK210230 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 18 Dec 83

[December 1983 TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Editorial: "The Source of Our Army's Great Strength"]

[Text] Never before in its history of struggle for national construction and defense has our nation had as big and as strong an Army as it does today. During 39 years of fighting and building, our Army, under the leadership of the glorious CPV and together with the entire people, has won one victory after another, writing brilliant pages of national history, successively defeating the professional aggressor armies of Japanese fascism, French imperialism, and U.S. imperialism, the cruelest imperialist ringleader of our time. Our Army and people have also scored very glorious first-round victories in a number of aggressive wars of different types waged by the expansionists and hegemonists in China, today's biggest international reactionary and renegade.

Our Army's invincible strength is both the pride and the iron confidence of our people in the cause of national construction and defending the socialist fatherland. How could our Army acquire such a fabulous strength? Proceeding from the historical experience of revolutionary struggle of our nation and other nations in the world and from the Marxist-Leninist principle regarding the role of the popular masses, we affirm that the source of our Army's great strength is precisely the mastery exerted by the Vietnamese working people over their own country and destiny and closely linked with the strength of mastery of the entire mankind rising up in struggle in the three revolutionary currents of the world.

The working people exerting mastery is the necessary ultimate development of the law governing human society's evolution, a law which our party has understood and applied in its line and methods of revolution throughout the past decades. In any stage of revolution, our party has correctly determined the role, position, character, and tasks of the People's Armed Forces, the People's Army.

Our party has affirmed that the People's Army is a sharp tool of the state of proletarian dictatorship and a pillar of the system of socialist collective mastery. Our Army is first and foremost a fighting Army, its duty to be on the battlefield, its responsibility to defeat enemy forces. Organizing an army, maintaining a definite regular armed force in peacetime, and expanding it in wartime are requirements totally dictated by the task of standing combat ready and fighting in defense of the fatherland.

Although the country still faces numerous difficulties, our party and state still advocate maintaining an appropriate number of regular troops and our people are actively contributing their human and material resources to building the Army of their sons and daughters with the wish that it will fulfill the key task of firmly defending the beloved fatherland, protecting the people's peaceful labor, safeguarding the cause of socialist construction throughout the country, and joining the entire people in discharging the national duty and international obligation.

The Army must not neglect its duty of facing the enemies who intend to invade our country at any moment. Even when the situation in the country is stable and the state gives the Army the task of large-scale economic building, the task of undergoing military training and standing ready to fight in defense of the fatherland remains the most important political task of the Army. The Army's labor, therefore, is a special kind of labor, carried out by one's readiness to sacrifice even one's life for the revolutionary cause. Unlike any other kinds of labor in society, it is not productive labor but production-protecting labor.

If one has become a cadre or a combatant of the People's Army, then no matter who one is and whatever one's position and duty may be, one must be ready to make sacrifices for the sake of the fatherland. For this reason, the party, the state, and the people apply themselves to educating and fostering the Army according to the nature, significance, and requirements of military and combat activities and in keeping with the general situation in the country.

The material benefits enjoyed by the Armed Forces are, in reality, different from the wages paid to those in production. Here, there exist neither material interests nor personal interests, but only the interests of the fatherland. However, all cadres and soldiers must stand ready to make sacrifices without the slightest hesitation and personal consideration.



All the policies of our party and state for building the Army and consolidating national defense exude loyalty and affection toward all people who join the Armed Forces and the Army and who make sacrifices for national independence and freedom and for socialism. If these policies are promptly promulgated and correctly enforced, this will, together with political and ideological training, have the great effect of encouraging the entire people to join the Armed Forces or to urge their loved ones to do the same, ensuring peace of mind for Army cadres to continue their career in the Army, and encouraging soldiers to strive to become officers, thus enriching the Army officer reserves.

Our state has promulgated the law on military obligation and regulations on the obligation to defend the fatherland as well as on the system of benefits for militarymen, officers, and other individuals serving the Army.

The enforcement of these regulations is compulsory for the sake of the people's interests and the requirements for national defense. The nature of our system's regulations is not only compulsory but also voluntary. Our people thoroughly understand the state regulations and demand that the people's administration at all levels enforce them in an equitable manner; and at the same time, they encourage their sons and brothers to join the Army, recommend qualified persons for military service, praise those with meritorious services, and turn around by persuasion errant persons who evade military obligation, go AWOL, or violate discipline.

The close coordination among the people, the people's administration at all levels, and Army units gives a big boost to our efforts to build the Army and consolidate national defense. This is the realization by concrete deeds of the theory that the Army and people share the same will as well as the viewpoint that calls for the entire people to emulate in building the Armed Forces.

Our Army always clearly understands that its great strength comes from the people who exercise mastery under party leadership. Originating from the people, fighting for the people, firmly relying on the people to operate, constantly maintaining and enhancing the people's strength, placing itself absolutely under party leadership, and scrupulously implementing the law of the state -- these are the very important principles and criteria that guide all the construction and combat activities of our Army.

First of all, our Army must be determined to fulfill its combat tasks, constantly maintain vigilance, fully recognize the enemy's schemes and maneuvers, firmly uphold its fighting spirit, and incessantly improve its fighting capability so that it can set out immediately when the order is given and fight victoriously when making contact with the enemy in order to defend every inch of land of the fatherland, effectively protect the people's lives and property, ensure production, and safeguard the undertaking of peaceful labor to build socialism. This is the way to repay to the fullest the great services rendered by the people and also the most basic way to maintain and foster the people's strength in accordance with the fundamental function of the People's Armed Forces.

At the same time, a number of units of our Army, as conditions permit, are participating in economic construction; and they must fulfill their economic construction tasks in accordance with the plans and norms entrusted to them in order to realistically improve the living conditions of cadres and soldiers and make a direct contribution to developing the country and building socialism.

In all activities, whether military or economic, our army and all of our cadres and soldiers have only one aim -- to serve the people and the country. The fulfillment of one's duty is the yardstick to measure loyalty and ability.

The treatment extended by the party and the state is one question while the driving force that encourages our cadres and soldiers to act is another. Here, there exist only great political responsibility and lofty obligation with no concern for material interests. We cannot allow ourselves to compare material interests with the sacrifice of one's life for the sake of the country.

In fighting and training, as well as in all other military activities, we cannot produce any material wealth, but have to expend human and material resources to a high degree. When necessary, our party and people would not mind providing us with whatever they can to ensure victory in fighting. However, for the same reason, the Army should do its best to practice thrift in all of its activities so as to achieve magnificent results in combat, production and other tasks. It should also know how to value the sweat of the people and the blood of the soldiers.

In fighting, we must try to destroy the enemy forces and protect our forces, as well as use guns, ammunition, gasoline, oil, and other military equipment with careful calculation and with the slogan: an enemy soldier for every round of ammunition, we must love our vehicles as if they are our children, and love gasoline as if it is our blood. In construction, training, and production, we must take into account that thrift is our national policy, and must struggle against all manifestations of wastefulness and corruption.

It is necessary for our Army to participate in the development of the rear area not only in the economic field, but also in the political, cultural, social and other fields in accordance with the socialist revolutionary line and the line for socialist economic development of our party. While operating in a certain locality, the Army unit concerned has the responsibility to participate actively in developing that locality. It must also help consolidate the right to mastery of the local people, strengthen Army-people solidarity, strictly maintain politico-military law, and ensure unanimity between soldiers and the people. This is aimed at promoting the system of collective mastery of the people throughout the country.

All Army units stationed in sensitive areas which are subject to enemy sabotage and intimidation -- such as remote border and mountainous areas where the FULRO [United Front of the Liberation of Oppressed Races] bandits still carry out their activities secretly -- must join local cadres in building the grassroots level, accelerating the movement to suppress the enemy, and creating favorable conditions for the masses to firmly maintain their right to mastery.

These tasks require that our Army and our cadres and soldiers endure hardship to overcome all difficulties and show courage to make sacrifices, while striving to thoroughly understand the party's standpoint and ideology and firmly grasp all work methods so that they can be persistent in educating the masses and persuading those who have taken the wrong path.

All Army units in localities inhabited by the people of various ethnic minority groups must pay special attention to scrupulously implementing our party's policy on nationalities. Our Army units in every locality have the responsibility to contribute effectively to the struggle against the enemy's war of sabotage and the struggle between the socialist and capitalist paths. It is also necessary for them to implement all party policies and state laws scrupulously and help struggle against all manifestations of negativism.

To improve their revolutionary ethics and quality and to prevent themselves from falling into any temptation, all units of our Army must struggle resolutely against negativism among their own ranks.

Successfully carrying out all combat assignments to defend the country and actively participating in national construction are our Army's major political task and practical contribution to creating and mustering the great and inexhaustible strength of our Armed Forces.

#### HANOI CITIZENS 'FLOCK' TO BUY GOVERNMENT BONDS

OW202208 Hanoi VNA in English 0811 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 19 -- Hundreds of thousands of people in Hanoi today flocked to over 450 places to buy government bonds for national construction.

Early in the morning, people attended the inaugural ceremony and began buying bonds. Dozens of people in Hoan Kiem precinct bought 10,000 to 50,000 dong in government bonds. Ha Hanh Phuc, an overseas Vietnamese woman who had returned for a visit to her homeland, bought a 50,000 dong bond. Mrs Nguyen Thi Thinh bought a 5,000 dong bond for her son who is now in the Army. At the Than Long cigarette factory, more than 770 workers bought 75,000 dong in government bonds. (?Some) 99 percent of the factory's workers bought government bonds right on the first day.

More than 800 workers at the May 19 textile mill in Hai Ba Trung precinct registered to buy government bonds. Mrs Nguyen Thi Tinh, mother of a fallen combatant in Truong Dinh ward, bought a 1,000 dong bond.

Sixty per cent of the households in the Yen So agricultural cooperative in Thanh Tri district registered to buy government bonds with a total value of 400,000 dong.

#### PROSELYTIZING ORGANS HOLDS FIRST CONGRESS

BK171219 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] The party committee of the Central Civilian Proselytizing Organs Department [khoois cacs cow quan daan vaan] trung uowng] held its first congress in Hanoi 12-14 December with the participation of many delegates from various civilian proselyting organs.

Comrade Nguyen Tam Ngo, deputy director of the party Central Committee's Proselytizing and Front Department and secretary of the provisional executive committee of the party committee of the Central Civilian Proselytizing Organs Department read a report reviewing the party committee's activities since its founding and putting forward guidelines and tasks for the period ahead.

The guidelines, tasks, and goals of the party committee of the Central Civilian Proselytizing Organs Department between now and 1985 will consist of stepping up the training of party cadres and members in order to make them fully aware of the party's guidelines and tasks; developing the spirit of self-motivation and creativity in leadership; and satisfactorily motivating the masses to enthusiastically fulfill their revolutionary tasks regarding national construction and defense.

It was reported that the party organizations of the Central Civilian Proselytizing Organs Department, of the office of the Confederation of Trade Unions, of the Youth Union Central Committee, and of the Women's Association Central Committee have become steadfast and that they no longer have any weak party chapters.

The party committee has continued to provide leadership and guidance for various party organizations within the department to develop the vanguard role of their party cadres and members and strive to successfully fulfill the party's guidelines and policies as well as the political tasks of their respective organs. It has also continued to improve the fighting strength and the leadership ability of various nonparty organizations within these organs. In addition, it is striving to make various party organizations within the department improve their leadership over their party committee echelons.

#### COMMUNICATIONS, TRANSPORT SECTOR DISCUSS 1984 PLAN

BK181040 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Dec 83

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 19 December 1983]

[Text] The communications and transportation sector met in Hanoi from 14-17 December 1983 to review its 1983 activities and discuss ways to implement its 1984 plan. Those attending the conference were elated at being visited and addressed by Council of Minister Chairman Pham Van Dong.

After pointing out the importance of the communications and transportation task vis-a-vis the national economy and citing initial achievements scored by the communications and transportation sector and its shortcomings to be overcome, the chairman of the Council of Ministers said:

The years 1984 and 1985 -- the two remaining years in our 5-year state plan -- will be very important because they will decide the success of all the major tasks and objectives for the period 1981-85 and because during this time we will have to make the best preparations for the 1986-90 plan and other succeeding plans.

According to the state plan, the communications and transportation sector is responsible for adequately and promptly transporting all sorts of materials and goods from delivery to receiving points. This mandate is dictated by the state plan, the national economy, and the people's needs.

You, comrades, must strive to do your utmost to make your worthy contributions to this glorious undertaking.

As for the communications and transportation sector's planning work, it must satisfy the two demands for serving production and the people's lives. You, comrades, must satisfactorily fulfill these tasks so as to effectively contribute to maintaining distribution and circulation activities, stabilizing the market and prices, gradually stabilizing and improving the people's livelihood, and boosting the national economy.

Wherever there are inhabitants, production, and goods to be transported, there must be the presence of the communications and transportation sector. Goods must not be left piled up, waiting for the means of transportation. This must be observed by the communications and transportation sector at the central, local, and grassroot levels.



MARCOS APPROVES REREGISTRATION OF VOTERS

HK220025 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] President Marcos and the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL] approved in caucus yesterday the holding of a nationwide reregistration of voters in a speedy and less extensive manner, in time for the May 14 Batasan elections. Details of the general listing will be worked out by a committee headed by Political Affairs Minister Leonardo Perez, chairman of the Batasan committee on revision of laws.

At the close of the 3-hour KBL caucus after reaching consensus on the issue, the president announced that the government is ready to order an nationwide reregistration of voters. The president pointed out that the guiding principle to govern the general registration is that it should be held expeditiously and should involve the least cost possible.

At the start of the caucus, President Marcos signed into law the bill calling for a plebiscite on January 27 on the proposed constitutional amendments. The amendments are the abolition of the executive committee and the creation of the office of the vice president, and the change in the election of Batasan members from regional to provincial and district. Another question to be decided by the people in the plebiscite is the grant of alienable lands to qualified tenants, farmers, and other landless citizens.

It was explained in the caucus that existing voters' lists would be used in the plebiscite. President Marcos asked all KBL party men to conduct an extensive campaign for the plebiscite, which he described as a non-political contest. He also called on all KBL members to be more dynamic and active in discussing current political and economic issues in public meetings.

In another development, the ruling KBL set aside during its caucus yesterday the offer of businessman Victor Barrios to help raise 100 million pesos in money, men, and materials for the new listing of voters. The KBL decided to hold, at government expense, a less costly but expeditious reregistration for the May 14 elections. The KBL ruled out further consideration of the Barrios offer. However, business leaders were asked to join the information campaign for the plebiscite on January 27.

VER CALLS ON MILITARY TO RESPOND TO CHALLENGES

OW211531 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] Armed Forces Chief General Fabian Ver has called on the military to respond to the challenges of the times, with another difficult year ahead. Ver issued the call at the 48th foundation anniversary of the Armed Forces of the Philippines at Camp Aguinaldo. Ver also appealed to the people to be vigilant in the current efforts by so-called antigovernment elements to sow dissension in the military's ranks. Ver also thanked the officers and enlisted men of the Armed Forces for their cooperation and support in overcoming the country's difficulties and for providing the people relative peace and security.

ENRILE, OTHERS TESTIFY BEFORE AGRAVA BOARD

OW220125 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] Special prosecutor Andres Narvasa at the Agrava board today disclosed dramatic new evidence during the testimony of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

Narvasa showed Enrile several documents which tended to prove that the government had monitored the movements of former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr from the time when he left the United States for Manila. However, Enrile denied any involvement and said he was unaware that the government had monitored Aquino's movements. More on the Agrava board's hearing with Jose Carlos.

[Begin recording] [Carlos, over video shot of hearing room] Neither the government nor the military will retaliate against anyone who testifies before the Agrava board, challenging the military's version that Rolando Galman killed former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile gave this assurance in his testimony today before the board at the SSS [Social Security System] building in Quezon City. Enrile said those responsible for the murder of Aquino must be punished.

[Enrile] Whoever is guilty should be punished, and I will not believe that any retaliation will emanate from the military if military personnel should be found to have been involved.

Carlos Enrile also told the board intelligence reports he received confirmed the presence of an assassination plot against Aquino. However, the people behind the plot are said to be ascertained. He said that prior to Aquino's arrival, he did not receive intelligence reports from the national intelligence security authority that subversives, criminal elements or people loyal to the president were out to kill Aquino. It was also found out that despite earlier denials, the government had monitored the activities of Aquino in relation to his return to the Philippines. The board's general counsel, Dean Andres Narvasa, said it appeared from the set of communications among various government agencies that the government knew Aquino was to arrive on 21 August.

Enrile further testified that he was not involved in the security arrangement for Aquino's arrival. He said that AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, General Fabian Ver, who was also commander for the administration of detained persons, would know more of the security arrangements, the monitoring of Aquino's activities, and the assassination plot.

Also, at today's public hearing, Rosendo Cawigan, former bodyguard of the late senator, wrapped up his testimony. He informed the board that he now fears for his life because six groups, including Aquino's supporters and Galman's sympathizers, are out to take revenge. Cawigan, a former NPA [New People's Army] commander, is now under the protective custody of the PCCIS [Philippine Constabulary Crime Investigation Service]. In his testimony, Cawigan admitted before the Agrava board he killed 32 persons when he was a provincial warden of Tarlac. Asked whether he had any remorse, Cawigan said: none.

Cawigan, who appeared more relaxed today, also had a lot of inconsistencies in his testimony, prompting one accredited lawyer, Antonio Raul Gonzales, president of the National Bar Association, to do away with his cross examination, saying Cawigan was an incredible witness.

Another witness at today's public hearing was Luis Tagwana, general manager of the new Manila International Airport [MIA]. He testified that he was in charge of issuing ID cards to accredited personnel of the MIA, including military men assigned there. He said he never received a report that an ID card assigned to Sergeant Minalto Agoya, of the president's security command, was lost. That ID card was used by the alleged assailant, Galman, in penetrating the tight security measure of the airport. For his part Agoya testified that he lost that ID card last January 28, 1982 and reported this to Tagwana's secretary. [End recording]

## Earlier Cawigan Testimony

OW201647 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] A former bodyguard of the late Senator Benigno Aquino Jr told the Agrava fact-finding board today that the New People's Army [NPA] plotted the assassination of the former senator as early as June of this year. The plot was allegedly hatched in a motel in Angeles City. And Jose Carlos has this update:

[Begin recording] [Carlos] Rosendo Cawigan, who admitted being an NPA commander himself, told the Agrava board he was also out to kill Aquino upon his arrival at the Manila International Airport. Cawigan who worked for Aquino for 14 years, said a certain lieutenant colonel of the presidential security command informed him that Aquino was planning to kill him. He told the board he wanted to be the first to kill his former boss, but while he was at the airport on 21 August, the alleged assailant, whom he identified as Rolando Galman -- also an NPA commander -- beat him to the task. He said Galman, alias (Kabo Tromos), was picked by Commander (Bilog), who was operating in central Luzon, to carry out the task of killing Aquino.

He said that the assassination plot was finalized at the Oasis Hotel in Angeles City sometime in July; however, details of how Galman was to penetrate the tight security measures were not discussed. He told the board he was at the concourse of [words indistinct] when he heard shots and later saw Aquino sprawled on the tarmac.

The 44-year-old Cawigan, who appeared pale and sickly had a lot of inconsistencies in his testimony, causing a lot of sneers and even laughter from the audience as well as from some members of the board. This prompted Attorney Lupino Lazaro, counsel for the Galman family, to ask the board to suspend Cawigan's testimony for these reasons.

[Lazaro] [Passage indistinct]

Board Chairman Corazon Agrava, however, denied Lazaro's motion. In tomorrow's public hearing, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and the airport General Manager (Luis Tabruna) will testify. For KBS News, Jose Carlos. [end recording]

REVENUE BUREAU WILL PURSUE PROFITEERS

HK210457 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] The Bureau of International Revenue [BIR] will go after profiteers, hoarders, and other unscrupulous businessmen taking advantage of the current abnormal price and supply situation. Revenue Commissioner (Ruben Ancieta) ordered the prosecution of all these businessmen if they fail to report their windfall profits and pay the correct amount of taxes. BIR field officers have begun gathering the pertinent data for the prosecution of these economic saboteurs. It was explained that the devaluation of the peso has been exploited by factory owners, traders, and middlemen who raised the prices to unprecedented levels. The target of the BIR's nationwide data-gathering effort are those engaged in the production, distribution, and sale of essential commodities.

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